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ESTABLISHED 1887

## Reagan Aides Split On Rest of Agenda

Chief of Staff Favors Compromises  
But Others Want to Go Out Fighting

By Lou Cannon

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As President Ronald Reagan tries to emerge from the political trauma of the Iran-contra hearings, a quiet struggle is taking place within his administration over how to put the best face on the remaining 18 months of his presidency.

White House officials and Republican strategists say battle lines have been drawn between the White House chief of staff, Howard H. Baker Jr., who favors a limited but big-ticket agenda of arms control and budget compromise, and conservatives who want the president to go out fighting and draw clear partisan lines for the 1988 election campaign.

"What Howard really would like," said a Republican close to the administration, "is to get the president safely home to port without further calamities and to add the glow of an arms agreement in his final year in office. What some of the fire-eaters want is a year and a half of Congress-bashing and confrontation."

Mr. Reagan is in a combative mood after weeks of congressional hearings into the sale of U.S. weapons.

### Meese to Appear At Iran Hearing

International Herald Tribune

The Iran-contra hearings resume Tuesday morning, with Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d beginning his testimony.

Wednesday's session of the hearings has been thrown into doubt by the morning funeral service for Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige. However, Mr. Meese is expected to resume his testimony that afternoon and may continue on Thursday.

Donald T. Regan, the former White House chief of staff, is scheduled to testify Thursday afternoon and on Friday. Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger will appear next week for several days.

On to Iran and the diversion of profits to anti-Sandinist rebels in Nicaragua. The hearings have exposed seminal deficiencies in his presidency, and Mr. Reagan is said to be of both minds, depending on the day and the issue.

The president has muted his anti-Soviet rhetoric in hope of encouraging an arms control agreement that would eliminate intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe and Asia. But he has virtually ignored Mr. Baker's attempt to reach a budget compromise with Congress that would require new taxes, even if called by some other name.

"There is much to do in the next 18 months," Mr. Reagan said Monday on a visit to Wisconsin. The Associated Press reported. "And to borrow a phrase heard recently, I reject a potted-plant presidency."

Last week, to the dismay of some who wanted him to be more selective, Mr. Reagan signaled a "veto strategy" on as many as eight major pieces of legislation. If he carries out his threat, Republicans and Democrats alike foresee a probable government gridlock when Congress returns from its summer recess in September.

The White House has no legislative agenda," complained the Senate majority leader, Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia. "An agenda is to stop, to stall, to obstruct, to square off against Congress."

In many respects, the present struggle in the administration echoes those that have resounded through White House corridors for the past six and a half years.

But the situation confronting Howard Baker is different in many respects from the one that faced James A. Baker 3d, the chief of staff in Mr. Reagan's first term.

The most obvious difference is Mr. Reagan's fall from public grace because of the Iran-contra hearings. The president was also seriously damaged by the Republican loss of the Senate last year.

While Mr. Reagan's troubles strengthen the argument that he is a "tame duck,"

See STRATEGY, Page 6

### Kiosk Peres Meets Yugoslavian

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel met with President Lazar Mijosov of Yugoslavia in Geneva two weeks ago for the first high-level contact between the two countries in 20 years, Israeli officials revealed Monday.

The meeting occurred while Mr. Peres was in Geneva to meet with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt during a United Nations conference on trade, a spokesman for the Israeli Foreign Ministry said. Yugoslavia broke diplomatic ties with Israel during the 1967 Middle East war.



Fyodor Fedorenko, a former Nazi stripped of U.S. citizenship, has been shot in the Soviet Union for war crimes, Tass said. Page 6.

GENERAL NEWS  
■ John Demjanjuk denied at his war crimes trial in Israel that he was a Nazi camp guard. Page 2.  
■ Rajiv Gandhi will travel to Sri Lanka on Wednesday to sign an agreement aimed at ending the civil war there. Page 6.

■ Black holes make up the cores of all galaxies, evidence suggests. Page 3.

BUSINESS/FINANCE  
■ Sir James Goldsmith sold most of his holding in Gérance Occidentale, the French media and retailing group. Page 9.

Dow close: UP 8.61  
The dollar in New York:  
DM £ Yen FF  
1.856 1.5985 150.65 6.175

### Sub Recovers Objects From The Titanic

United Press International

PARIS — A French expedition said Monday it recovered wine bottles and dinner plates from the deep, icy north Atlantic graveyard of the Titanic during a nine-hour submarine dive on Sunday.

Pledging that nothing recovered from the ocean liner, which sunk in 1912, would be put up for sale, a spokesman denied earlier reports that a strongbox had also been lifted from the wreck.

An expedition spokesman said crew from the Institute for Research and Exploration of the Sea had retrieved the items during the dive.

"After decades below the surface they are fragile and have to be handled extremely carefully," said Daniel Puget, a Paris-based spokesman for Tauris International, technical consultants to the \$2.25 million expedition.

He said they also took new photographs of the wreck — the first since the Titanic was positively identified by a French-American expedition in September 1985.

Other spokesmen said they believed 15 objects had been recovered, but declined to give a clear picture pending better radio communications with crews at the site.

"The Nantile submarine, using powerful headlights, inspected the front of the ship, then the rear about 1,969 feet away," said Mr. Puget. "Visibility at the site over the weekend averaged about 43 feet in fairly murky water which made Polaroid has not raised

another 7 percent in value against the mark. Polaroid has not raised

the price of its Spectra, but because of the exchange rate change, each camera now can bring home around \$189.

Last week, the company reported that international sales during the second quarter were up 26 percent from the same period a year ago, and that operating profit rose by 25 percent, mostly because of the weaker dollar.

"A lower dollar overseas helps a company like ours," said Sam Yanez, a Polaroid spokesman.

"A lower dollar increases revenue when you translate it back into dollars, and it allows you to make higher profit margins" if the product is made in the United States.

The dollar has been declining in value on foreign exchange markets



Pedestrians waded down a flooded street in central Seoul on Monday after the South Korean capital was hit by a tropical storm.

## Too Hot, Too Cold, Too Wet, Too Much

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

The word from weather forecasters Monday was another week or so of the freak weather that has kept the north of Europe shivering and the south sweltering.

In South Korea, torrential rains fell on Seoul and set off floods and landslides that killed at least 61 people and drove 60,000 from their homes.

While much of northern Europe shivered under gray skies Monday, blistering temperatures caused hundreds of deaths in southern regions. Greece diggers in Greece worked overtime to cope with more than 600 fatalities attributed to the heat.

Forecasters blamed much of Europe's weather problems on a ridge of high pressure about a third of the way across the Atlantic, which is allowing Arctic winds to be drawn down from the north across Scandinavia. The Nordic countries themselves are experiencing one of the worst summers in memory, with temperatures hovering between 10 and 16 degrees centigrade (50 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit).

In what appears to be a follow-up effect, warm air is being drawn north from Africa across large parts of southern Europe,

See WEATHER, Page 6

Ark Sorkin/The Associated Press



In central Athens on Monday, two Italian tourists cooled off by dipping their feet in a fountain as they read a headline in an Italian newspaper, "State of Alert in Greece."

## Dollar's Decline Changes Trade, Profit Picture

### U.S. Companies' Sales Benefit

By Kenneth N. Gilpin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After screaming about being priced out of markets when the dollar soared in the first half of the decade, companies across the United States are beginning to see its decline translate into healthier earnings.

But Polaroid Corp. is a case in point.

When Polaroid put its popular Spectra camera on the market in West Germany six months ago, the suggested retail price of 350 Deutsche marks meant that about \$180 in revenue could be repatriated for each one sold.

Since then, the dollar has lost another 7 percent in value against the mark. Polaroid has not raised

the price of its Spectra, but because of the exchange rate change, each camera now can bring home around \$189.

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"A lower dollar overseas helps a company like ours," said Sam Yanez, a Polaroid spokesman.

"A lower dollar increases revenue when you translate it back into dollars, and it allows you to make higher profit margins" if the product is made in the United States.

The dollar has been declining in value on foreign exchange markets

since the second quarter of 1985. But the salutary impact of the drop is a fairly recent arrival to many corporate balance sheets.

"The effect of the lower dollar on corporate profits only began to show up late last year," said Lawrence Chimerine, chairman of Wharton Econometrics, "because foreign import prices did not start to rise significantly until the middle of the year.

"That prevented domestic companies from benefiting from the weakness in the dollar's value."

Mr. Chimerine and other analysts said that industries such as chemicals, plastics and lumber that can move the fastest in exploiting exchange-rate movements are apt to realize a dollar-related pickup in profits more quickly than capital

value.

"See PROFITS, Page 13

### Japanese Exporting to Japan

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Thanks to the lower exchange rate of the dollar against the yen, some Japanese companies are finding it profitable to export to Japan from plants in the United States.

So far it is only a trickle — Honda 120cc motorcycles from Marysville, Ohio; Sony color television picture tubes from San Diego; Mitsubishi high power diodes from Longwood, Pennsylvania, and Mitsubishi cellular mobile telephones from Braselton, Georgia.

Honda Motor Co., which also builds Accords and Civics in Marysville, says it now produces cars more cheaply in the United States than in Japan, and is weighing in

turn made-in-America automotive exports to Japan.

Honda already uses Marysville, instead of plants in Japan, as the source of shipments to Taiwan, where about 2,000 of its U.S.-built cars have been sold.

Sony Corp. and Mitsubishi

Corp. are considering raising exports to Japan from their plants, while Mazda Motor Corp. is interested in exporting cars to Japan from an assembly plant it will complete this fall in Michigan.

These moves are unlikely to do much in the near future to reduce the U.S. merchandise trade deficit, which last year was \$170 billion, 33 percent of it with Japan.

Yet the trend is another sign of

See EXPORT, Page 13

## China's Little Emperors: One-Child Rule Begets Spoiled Brats

By Lenz H. Sun

Washington Post Service

BEIJING — They are China's pampered darlings.

Eight years after the world's most populous nation put into effect its family planning program that limited most couples to one child, one of the most conspicuous results has been the rise of a generation of "little emperors" what in the West would be known as spoiled brats.

The official press is full of stories about such children. Last year, the newspaper China Youth News published a 12-part series titled "The Little Sons in Our Lives," which painted some disturbing portraits.

The parents of one third-grade boy, for example, bought him whatever he wanted. He dined on meat pies; his parents ate porridge. He spurned clothing that had been worn once. After his grandfather spanked him for starting a fight in school, the youngster took a pair of scissors and threatened to kill himself until the grand-

father apologized and bought him a new toy.

The parents of a 7-year-old girl asked her to empty the chamber pot; but she only emptied half of it because she said she was not the only one who had used it.

"What will be the outcome if parents allow this willfulness to continue?" the newspaper asked.

China has 337 million children under age 14. Of those, about 9 percent, or 30.5 million, are children without siblings, and most of them are concentrated in the younger grades, family planning officials said.

Eight of every 10 first-graders come from single-child families. With the recent renewed emphasis on the one-child, one-child policy, that ratio is likely to increase to 90 percent over the next five years, according to Liu Bin, vice minister of the State Education Commission.

Many only children are so doted upon by their families that they become timid, overbearing, lazy, self-indulgent or contemptuous of physical labor, officials said.

social problems," said Zhou Huayin, a Beijing education official. Spoiled by

their parents, these children often respect to parents and older generations," he said.

In a country where the good of the

collective is still paramount, at least in theory, the emerging social phenomenon of spoiled children is becoming an issue of increasing concern.

By 2000, most Chinese 20-year-olds

will be from single-child families, the monthly Chinese Youth magazine noted in its June issue.

"What kind of younger generation will this be?" it asked. "What will be the impact of these brotherless and sisterless people on China's development?"

Officials have made clear that the one-couple, one-child policy is vital to the country's economic policies and goal of limiting the population to 1.2 billion by 2000.

Earlier this year, the State Statistical Bureau announced that China produced 1.6 million more babies last year than planned. China's population is estimated at 1.057 billion. With few exceptions, harsh penalties, such as fines, are imposed on those who violate state guidelines.

## Burundi Tempers Its Black Apartheid

By Blaine Harden  
*Washington Post Service*

BUJUMBURA, Burundi — Daily life in Burundi, a small nation in the highlands of central Africa, is infected with memory.

On main highways there are scores of roadblocks where soldiers of the ruling Tutsi tribe check the residence papers of Hutu farmers.

Fifteen years ago the previous Tutsi-controlled government systematically exterminated about 100,000 educated Hutus. Restrictions on travel prevent the Hutus, who outnumber the Tutsi by a 6-1 ratio, from gathering to plot vengeance.

On Radio Burundi the Roman Catholic Church is denounced daily. Catholic priests and "their white racist god," asserts the radio, "destroyed Burundi culture."

That claim is a rationale for vengeance on the church. In the past year, priests have been imprisoned, Catholic schools have been nationalized and weekday Masses have been banned.

Burundi is a nation of five million people, a product of the wrongs of the Belgians and the wrongs of the Africans.

Western countries prop up the regime with more than \$150 million a year in aid.

The Belgian-dominated Catholic Church has too dark a history in Burundi to be cast as an innocent victim. Nor is the Tutsi regime an unregenerate villain.

The regime practices a rigid brand of tribal apartheid, a system that the leaders of black Africa choose to ignore, even as they travel the world to condemn white-minority rule in South Africa.

Yet, by pursuing limited reforms that help the Hutu, the government has proved itself to be something more than the complacent heir to a genocidal tradition.

But Burundi's past has not prevented it from becoming a favorite of donor countries and such lending institutions as the World Bank.

However, donors also point out that Burundi's government is far more efficient than most others in Africa. "Tutsis are good managers," said an agriculture specialist. "When they make a decision, they stick with it."

Donors prefer not talk about it. Tutsis deny it and Hutus are not even supposed to think about it—but Burundi's future is inextricably tied to its bloody past.

In neighboring Rwanda, where majority Hutus were successful in overthrowing a minority Tutsi government in 1961, the Catholic Church played a crucial leadership role. Tutsi leaders are said to be haunted by Rwanda's precedent.

One prominent Burundian businessman contends that the church was an instrument of Belgian colo-

nial control, both before and after independence. It is a view shared by most Western diplomats and many Burundian clerics.

The most visible villain of the campaign against the Catholic Church is the military government of President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, a 41-year-old army colonel who makes no secret of his anti-clerical feelings.

Tutsis dominate Colonel Bagaza's cabinet, the National Assembly and the university system. Thirteen of 15 provincial governors are Tutsis, as are about 96 percent of the country's soldiers. Most businessmen are Tutsis.

Yet, even as Colonel Bagaza enforces tribal apartheid in the central government and continues to dismember the Catholic Church, he has insisted on land, economic and educational reform that offer rural Hutus unprecedented opportunities.

In an attempt to heal the wounds of the tribal massacre, Colonel Bagaza has invited home the 150,000 or so Hutus who fled to neighboring countries after 1972. Perhaps 20,000 have returned.

In the past year, as part of a \$50 million structural-adjustment loan with the World Bank, the government eliminated import monopolies held by Tutsi businesses and raised producer prices for farmers — mostly Hutus — by as much as 30 percent. The program last year boosted annual economic growth, which had averaged less than 1.9 percent since 1980, to 3.3 percent.

"What Bagaza has allowed," said a Western economist, "is a program that increases the purchasing power of the farmers, who are mostly Hutu, while limiting the purchasing power of the city people, who are mostly Tutsi."

Colonel Bagaza has accepted the World Bank's argument, the economist said, that Burundi must use financial incentives to encourage two million Hutus to give up subsistence agriculture and turn to small-scale manufacturing.

"The Tutsis realize that the time bomb exists," said a diplomat. "They are trying to ease the situation by expanding the economic pie. If it works, Bagaza could have an awfully long breathing space before the Hutu demand revenge."

Donors prefer not talk about it. Tutsis deny it and Hutus are not even supposed to think about it—but Burundi's future is inextricably tied to its bloody past.

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Suspects being held in rural jail after clashes between peasants in Haiti killed at least 100.

## Haitian Peasants Fear More Violence After 100 Die in Clashes Over Land

Reuters

JEAN-RABEL, Haiti — A mood of fear and suspicion filled this remote farming town Monday as military investigators tried to determine how a land dispute erupted into a clash that killed at least 100 people.

Hundreds of refugees crowded the dusty streets of Jean-Rabel, afraid to return to their homes in nearby villages where the fighting took place on Thursday and Friday.

A spokesman for the investigators said at least 100 people were believed to have died in the fighting near Jean-Rabel, an impoverished town 140 miles (220 kilometers) northwest of Port-au-Prince, the capital. The town has a population of about 3,000.

Some witnesses said members of the Tontons Macoutes, a private militia once controlled by the former dictator, Jean-Claude Duvalier, had taken part in the fighting.

Witnesses from surrounding villages said they had seen hundreds of people killed in fighting between peasant factions involved in the land dispute.

The fighting appears to have ended but military officials said they feared more violence in a cycle of reprisals between the peasant groups.

Accounts of the fighting differed widely but most witnesses said it stemmed from a land dispute be-

tween poor peasants, many of them landless, and landowners in the district.

Some witnesses said they believed the landowners — ranging from holders of small plots to wealthy landlords — were backed by the Tontons Macoutes, who were outlawed after Mr. Duvalier was deposed.

Three radio stations initially reported that the violence began on Thursday when the Tontons Macoutes ambushed a group of people demonstrating against them.

Other witnesses said the marchers, believed to have numbered 2,000, were landless peasants intent on attacking their neighbors and seize their property by Té Ansan, a group organized by radical Roman Catholic missionaries.

Military investigators said they interrogated a wounded leader of Té Ansan. Fadine Jean-Louis, who told them the marchers were defending themselves against an attack by landowners and their supporters.

About 50 people accused of taking part in the attacks were being held in the town's small jail.

Under a 1950 war crimes law, he faces the death sentence if convicted by the Israeli court.

Throughout the morning, the presiding judge, Dov Levin, encouraged John Gill, Mr. Demjanjuk's American lawyer, to speed up the questioning, which was slowed by the translation of Mr. Demjanjuk's responses from Ukrainian to Hebrew and English.

Throughout the five-month trial, Mr. Demjanjuk has heard a series of witnesses accuse him of being the guard.

"He's been waiting for such a long time that he's very anxious to tell his story," Mr. Gill said Sunday after briefing his client at the Ayalon Prison near Tel Aviv. "It's what he wants to do and is eager to do."

The convoy, escorted by government troops, was attacked about 235 miles (380 kilometers) from Maputo, the Mozambican capital, on the road from Inhambane, the agency said, quoting a Mozambican government source in Maputo.

The supplies were to be delivered to the 7,000 survivors of the July 18 attack, in which 386 villagers allegedly were killed by the anti-Communist Renamo rebels. The rebels have denied involvement in the massacre.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### 30 Die in Moslem Clashes in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — Thirty people were killed and 60 wounded in battles between rival Moslem sects in a remote border area in northwestern Pakistan, state-run Pakistan Television said Monday.

It quoted a government statement as saying that army troops and paramilitary forces were trying to restore peace between the Shiites and Sunnis sects after four days of fighting in the Kurrum tribal area. But fighting continued in some places, according to the television report.

Earlier, a Shiite spokesman said as many as 10 Shiites were killed Monday when they recaptured several villages lost to Sunnis.

### Japan to Continue Whaling Research

TOKYO (AP) — Japan's Fisheries Agency is preparing to conduct research whaling for three months in the Antarctic Ocean beginning in December despite an International Whaling Commission resolution that叫停了 for a half to such whaling, an agency official said Monday.

"Japan's position on research whaling for scientific purposes has not changed" since the meeting of the commission in Britain last month, said the official of the agency's Oceanic Fisheries Department. The commission's resolution urged Japan, Iceland and South Korea to halt their scientific whaling operations, under which 1,155 whales were to be caught this year and 11,340 killed over the last 12 years, mainly by Japan.

Japan announced April 7 it would catch 525 minke whales and 50 sperm whales in the Antarctic Ocean for research purposes in 1987-88, about half of Japan's commercial catch quota for 1986-87.

### Shultz-Shevardnadze Talks Possible

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Ambassador Yuri V. Dubinin of the Soviet Union met with Secretary of State George P. Shultz on Monday, the State Department said.

U.S. officials said the pair discussed the possibility of Mr. Shultz meeting the official of the agency's Oceanic Fisheries Department. The commission's resolution urged Japan, Iceland and South Korea to halt their scientific whaling operations, under which 1,155 whales were to be caught this year and 11,340 killed over the last 12 years, mainly by Japan.

The State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, refused to discuss details of the talks but did acknowledge that a Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting "has been the continuing subject of discussion between the Soviets and ourselves."

### NATO Members Seek Cut in Forces

VIENNA (Reuters) — Sixteen member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization presented a draft mandate Monday for new talks on cutting conventional forces in Europe within the European security council.

The proposal seeks to strengthen the common security by eliminating military inequality and reducing the possibility of a surprise attack, according to the diplomats. It was presented at a meeting of the 23 Western alliance and Warsaw Pact members, who have been holding informal discussions in Vienna since February in connection with the European Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Last month, the Soviet Union put forward its own draft mandate on reducing conventional forces and short-range nuclear weapons. But the NATO states want the talks confined to conventional forces.

### Rebels Attack Maputo Aid Convoy

LISBON (AP) — Rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance, known as Renamo, killed nine persons in an attack last week on a government convoy, the Portuguese news agency Lusa reported Monday. The convoy was delivering supplies to survivors of the massacre at Home.

The convoy, escorted by government troops, was attacked about 235 miles (380 kilometers) from Maputo, the Mozambican capital, on the road from Inhambane, the agency said, quoting a Mozambican government source in Maputo.

The supplies were to be delivered to the 7,000 survivors of the July 18 attack, in which 386 villagers allegedly were killed by the anti-Communist Renamo rebels. The rebels have denied involvement in the massacre.

### For the Record

GOUKOUNI OUSSEINI, the Chadian rebel leader and former president, has arrived in France for a one-day stopover on his way to Iraq, his French representative said Monday.

The U.S. Congress does not appreciate the value of strengthening Turkey's armed forces, a senior Turkish official in Ankara said Monday. Ankara has been angered by proposed U.S. aid cuts, which for 1988 would cut grants to Turkey from \$914 million to \$570.

The Greek foreign minister, Karolos Papoulias, will travel to Israel in the fall, the first such visit by a Greek foreign minister, a government spokesman said. Saadoun in Athens, Mr. Papoulias will meet Shimon Peres, the Israeli foreign minister, to discuss bilateral and international issues, the spokesman said.

### TRAVEL UPDATE

#### French Airline Personnel Call Strike

PARIS (AP) — Pilots and other flight deck crew members for France's state-owned airline, Air Inter, have called a strike for Saturday and Sunday at the latest step in a dispute over manning levels on new planes, a union spokesman said Monday.

The announcement was made as French air controllers began a 15th week of industrial action after negotiations with the government on a possible return to work collapsed over the weekend.

West Germany, an improvement in relations with the East would be a valuable political weapon in fending off criticism from the leftist opposition that his center-right government is a barrier to peace.

For Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the Christian Democratic Union, the visit to Israel is the first such visit by a Greek foreign minister, a government spokesman said Monday.

Spain started a campaign Monday aimed at cleaning up and conserving its vacation beaches. On Thursday trucks will tour coastal roads and distribute multilingual leaflets. Billboards will also be erected in seaside resorts.

(Reuters)

### In Bangladesh, a Test for the Opposition

By Barbara Crossette  
*New York Times Service*

DHAKA, Bangladesh — The monsoon rains are at their most pitiless now in Bangladesh, a country regularly victimized by wind and water.

Under a sky that has two colors, slate and black, restless soldiers guard a historical landmark that is also the headquarters of a slight, low-key woman who is trying to bring down the government of the president, Lieutenant General Hussain Mohammad Ershad.

"I have been in this office for five days and nights," the woman, Sheikh Hasina Wazed, said wearily as she settled herself at her desk on a dismal afternoon.

She has finished leading a 54-hour, nationwide general strike.

Now she is planning demonstrations for the coming week; the flying of black flags for those who died in clashes during the strike, torchlight processions and, on Thursday, a march to the president's office.

Bangladesh as well as diplomats watching this developing campaign say that the next week or two will be a crucial test of public support on both sides.

If the opposition campaign gathers sufficient support, it is prepared to try another series of work stoppages and protests to bring the country to a standstill after the Islamic holiday of Eid ul-Azha in early August.

The latest protests began after a bill was approved on July 12 that restructured district governing councils to give the military government a role in local development.

Bangladesh has been under military rule since Sheikh Mujib's death.

"Again and again the power in this country has changed by the bullet," Sheikh Hasina said.

Sheikh Mujib, who had lost much of his popularity by the time of his death because of his failure to control corruption and lawlessness, is nonetheless remembered as the last important civilian leader of the nation. It is a theme his daughter emphasizes.

In this round of anti-government protests, Sheikh Hasina has joined forces with an uncertain ally: Khaleda Zia, the widow of the former president General Ziaur Rahman. General Zia held power from 1975 until he was killed in 1981, when General Ershad led a coup. Begum Zia is the leader of his political organization, the Bangladesh Nationalist Party.

The two women dominate the political opposition in an overwhelmingly Muslim country. A nascent Islamic fundamentalist organization, the Islamic Council, is regarded as the only other potential threat to General Ershad.

It is acknowledged that Sheikh Hasina has the more experienced political organization. But many political analysts in Bangladesh say that General Zia's widow would be a more acceptable government leader to the army if it decides General Ershad should go.

Sheikh Hasina is an uncompromising opponent of military rule. She asserts that the Bangladesh Nationalist Party is not.

"The party was organized when General Zia was in power," she said. Everything about the party, she added, "must be different from a party organized to oppose any authoritarian government."

Sheikh Hasina feels a sense of betrayal in her dealings with the Ershad government. In 1986 she remained like him.

"I am the daughter of my father," she said. "And I was with Ershad when he was killed."

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## U.S. Airlift To UNITA Continues From Zaire

By James Brooke  
New York Times Service

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — A secret airlift of American arms to Angolan guerrillas continues through southern Zaire, two Western diplomats stationed in Zaire said Sunday.

One of the diplomats said that the flights were as frequent as four to five a week.

The arms are flown from Kinshasa's international airport in a C-141 cargo plane marked "Santa Lucia Airways" to an abandoned Belgian air base near Kamina, in Zaire's Shaba Province, he said. From there, a light blue C-130 cargo plane shuttles the weapons to areas in Angola, the diplomat said.

A team of Americans, led by a colonel, coordinates the operation in Kamina, the diplomat said. To cope with central Africa's heat, the Americans have built a small swimming pool at the base, he added.

Also at the base is a detachment of about 12 guerrillas of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, known as UNITA, he said. The rebels, led by Jonas Savimbi, are fighting to overturn Angola's Marxist government.

President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire has repeatedly denied that his country allows U.S. aid for UNITA to pass through his country.

American aid to the guerrillas has in the past included automatic weapons, ammunition, and shoulder-fired anti-aircraft missiles.

U.S. aid to UNITA has been legal since August 1985, when the Senate revoked an amendment that had barred assistance to Angola's warring factions since June 1976.

Last year, the Reagan administration said that it gave \$15 million of aid to UNITA. Last month, administration officials said that they planned to give another \$15 million. The money comes out of the Central Intelligence Agency budget and does not need formal congressional approval.

On Wednesday, Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, declined to say how American aid reaches UNITA. Transfer through South Africa would violate an international embargo on arms shipments to South Africa.

"There is no buildup at Kamina," Mr. Crocker said in an interview conducted by satellite with journalists in Lisbon and London. "It is a Soviet base that is being echoed around the Free World for reasons that I cannot quite understand."

State Department officials have said that the U.S. aid to UNITA is small when compared with \$1 billion of aid sent by the Soviet Union to Angola in the past year.

Last month, The New York Times received copies of two type-written memorandums that refer to the supply operation. Both seem to be written by Zairian intelligence services to Mr. Mobutu in the wake of The Times's story in early February about the arms airlift.

Last week, a Western diplomat stationed in Zaire examined the documents, written in French. The diplomat, who declined to be identified, said he believed them to be genuine.

"The operation is directed by a white CIA officer with the rank of major," said one memorandum, written under the heading "Information note to the President." The overall director of the arms supply operation is Clair E. George, of the CIA, the memorandum confirmed. Mr. George is the deputy director for operations of the CIA.

The second document, dated Feb. 10, 1987, and headed "Security Measures," said: "The CIA will regularly furnish information on all the journalists who ask for visas for Zaire."

A second diplomat who visited Kamina last year added another detail in a recent interview. American technicians installed new runway lights to allow the wiring and plumbing fixtures.

■ **UNITA Claims a Victory**

UNITA forces, reportedly fighting off a government drive against their bush strongholds, said Monday they killed 179 government soldiers and 14 Cubans on July 21 and 22, The Associated Press reported from Lisbon.

The rebels said in a statement distributed in Lisbon that they wounded at least 114 soldiers and destroyed two tanks in the clashes across five provinces. Rebel casualties were given as 10 killed, 43 wounded and one missing.

## Castro Attacks Defectors From Cuba As 'Miserable, Repugnant Traitors'

New York Times Service

ARTEMISA, Cuba — President Fidel Castro lashed out at "miserable and repugnant traitors" who, he said, betray the Cuban revolution.

Mr. Castro, speaking Sunday night, did not name a recent air force defector, Brigadier General Rafael del Pino, but other Cuban officials said it was clear that the president was referring to the general.

There have been reports that a colonel in the Cuban intelligence service has also defected in recent



Wives of Democratic candidates for the 1988 presidential nomination gathered Sunday for a forum in Des Moines, Iowa. Attending were, from left, Hattie Babbitt, Jill Biden, Kitty Dukakis, Tipper Gore, Jeanne Simon and Jane Gephhardt.

## Campaigning for the Other Side of the White House

By Lois Romano  
Washington Post Service

DES MOINES, Iowa — The wives of six of the Democratic presidential candidates were on display here over the weekend for the "First Ladies Forum," a panel sponsored by the Polk County Democrats.

So far as anyone could recall, it was the first time Iowa — or any state, for that matter — had organized what is commonly known as a candidates' "cottage call" exclusively for spouses.

Judging from the coverage, it will not be the last. More than 200 spectators and about 60 members of the press crowded the foyer outside the Drake University auditorium where the forum was held.

Each woman was asked to speak on a single topic, for five minutes only, how she would view her role as first lady.

Without exception, the women chose relatively safe topics, including education, family and the homeless.

Hattie Babbitt went first. "It's a real honor to be here when I think of these grand women who did so much as first ladies," she said. "People with names like Eleanor Roosevelt, Jacqueline Kennedy, Rosalynn Carter. And then I look at us. People with names like Hattie, Kitty, Tipper."

The crowd roared. She paused as the crowd roared. She paused as

"One of us up here will join that illustrious group," she said, "and the rest of us will go on to look through life, for regular adult names."

Mrs. Babbitt went on to say that it would be great to have Representative Patricia Schroeder, Democrat of Colorado, in the race, but that her husband, Jim Schroeder, would not join the forum in Iowa. "He couldn't decide what to wear," she said.

Getting serious, she urged helping children through better education and health care. As first lady, she said, "my issue would be investment in our children, specifically education." She advocated federally subsidized day care for low-income families, higher salaries for teachers and a reading program in every day-care center.

Tipper Gore, on her first solo run to Iowa, spoke of her longing for freedom to clean up rock music but insisted that "I do not advocate any type of government censorship."

She took a swipe at Nancy Reagan and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North by saying that while first ladies have contributed much to the country, "we are not going to tolerate unelected representatives running government policy from either the White House dinner table or the White House basement."

Mrs. Reagan has been criticized for influencing decisions made by President Ronald Reagan. Recent congressional hearings have revealed that Colonel North was

heavily involved in organizing an effort outside regular government channels to provide aid to rebels in Nicaragua.

When Kitty Dukakis took the stage, she said that as first lady she would continue the work she has done as the first lady of Massachusetts. That would include pushing for federal funding to provide shelter to the homeless and helping to reunite refugee families, she said.

She, too, took a sip at the Reagan administration, for not reappointing her to the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council.

"When the press called the White House to ask why," she said, "they were told it was because I am a Democrat."

Mrs. Dukakis steered clear, however, of her recent revelation that she had had a long-term addiction to amphetamines that ended five years ago.

Jeanne Simon said she hoped to become an "ombudsman for the American people."

Specifically, she spoke of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 having been "rendered less effective" by the Supreme Court.

"I want to see Congress restore the law so that all girls and women have an equal opportunity for education," she said.

Asked later if she would press her case once her husband became president, she said: "You I bet I would. I've been doing it for 27 years."

Jane Gephhardt opened her comments by saying how honored she was to be with this "extraordinary group of young women." She said that as first lady she would focus on "the pressures that strain families and the ways that we can strengthen them."

Former Governor Bruce Babbitt of Arizona and Representative Patricia Schroeder of Colorado have devised elaborate plans that would result in severely primitive tariff treatment of certain U.S. trading partners.

Among Democrats, Representative Richard A. Gephhardt of Missouri has long staked out a position viewed as the most "protectionist."

An amendment to the House trade bill bearing his name would require tough retaliatory measures in the form of import quotas or tariffs against countries that deny American goods access to their markets.

At the "free trade" extreme is Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, who points to his state's recent prosperity and argues that investment in education, job training and technology can accomplish the same economic revival for the country as a whole.

Mr. Dukakis advocates "limited relief" from foreign competition and says that industries benefiting from such relief must be required to invest and modernize and become competitive.

"Dukakis appeals to the part of the Democratic Party that worries about the price of BMWs and cappuccino machines," said Kevin P. Phillips, a Republican political analyst. "Gephhardt appeals to the part that worries about layoffs and plant closings. They are button A and button B on trade, and the other Democratic candidates are in danger of being subsumed by that polarization."

Yet examination of the trade positions espoused by the rest of the Democratic field suggests that certain basic themes underlie the trade issue central to their campaigns. That is particularly true of the two Republican and five Democratic candidates who are members of Congress.

"Trade has its own life," said Thomas E. Mann, executive director of the American Political Science Association. "You wouldn't

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## Evidence Suggests That Black Holes Make Up the Hearts of All Galaxies

By James Gleick  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Immense concentrations of mass that appear to be black holes, each with the gravity of 10 million to 100 million suns, have been detected at the cores of the two spiral galaxies closest to Earth, astronomers announced.

The discoveries, based on observations from the 200-inch (512-centimeter) telescope at the Palomar Observatory in California and on complex computer calculations, suggest that such supermassive black holes — collapsed stars — may be ubiquitous, forming the hearts of virtually all galaxies.

"It gives a picture that these are a natural feature of the evolution of galaxies," said one of the astronomers, Alan Dressler, of the Carnegie Institution. "We didn't have to look very far to find them."

At the same time, a Canadian astronomer said independently that data from a telescope on Mauna Kea in Hawaii indicates the presence of black holes in three other galaxies. The largest black hole, he said, appears to be a billion times as massive as the sun.

For scientists trying to understand the evolution of the universe and the formation of galaxies, the findings tie together some of the most bizarre of astronomical objects.

They provide the firmest evidence yet for a theory that links ordinary galaxies to the fate of quasars, brilliant and mysterious beacons of radiation in the distant sky.

According to this theory, quasars are the cores of galaxies in their early stages and black holes are the engines that drive quasars with such spectacular energy. When a quasar ages and dies out, a black hole remains in the center of the galaxy.

Black holes are the ultimate product of gravitational collapse — matter packed so densely that even light cannot escape its pull. The concept began as pure theory, an unavoidable consequence of Einstein's physics, and even now their existence has never been definitively established.

Small black holes are believed by many astrophysicists to have been "observed" as the invisible partner in binary systems, where a star revolves around some other unseen, massive object. And some astronomers have speculated that supermassive black holes are present in so-called active galaxies, whose cores seethe with hot, violent nuclear activity.

Fewer scientists, however, expected them to be found in ordinary galaxies like Earth's neighbors, Andromeda and M31.

Jane Gephhardt opened her comments by saying how honored she was to be with this "extraordinary group of young women." She said that as first lady she would focus on "the pressures that strain families and the ways that we can strengthen them."

Important though it is, "it's not enough for children to say no to drugs," Mrs. Gephhardt said. "We must also give them a reason to say yes to life."

Jill Biden, a schoolteacher, also spoke of the need for stronger family values and education.

"I want an America that is 100 percent literate," she said.

In one sense, Mrs. Biden one-upped the other women. She brought along her husband, as he said, "to carry her bags."

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"It's very surprising, because these two have been perfectly unremarkable galaxies," said John L. Tonry, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who has also been searching for black holes from Palomar. "It opens up the possibility that all galaxies may have black holes in their nuclei."

The announcement on Sunday, came from Mr. Dressler and Douglas O. Richstone, of the University of Michigan. Mr. Tonry separately confirmed the findings for M31, and in Canada, John Kormendy of

the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory reported detecting black holes in Andromeda and three more-distant galaxies.

Although earlier researchers have seen signs of a smaller black hole in radiation from the core of Earth's own galaxy, the Milky Way, and a large one in the active galaxy M87, the evidence has been less clear than astronomers would like.

"There was no observational proof at all before these findings," Mr. Dressler said.

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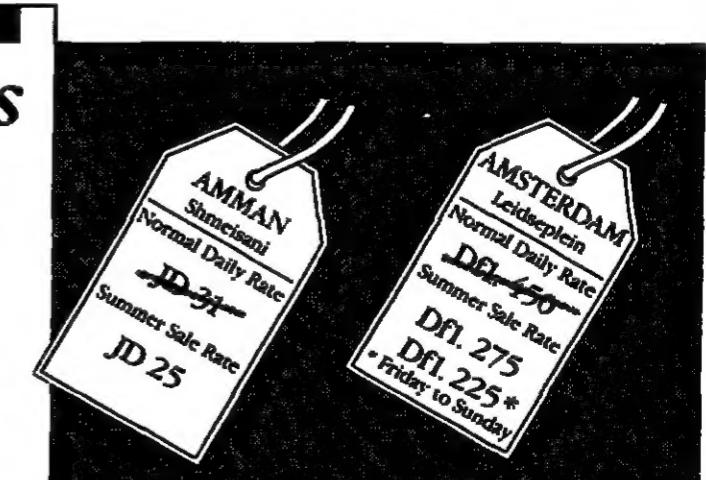
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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## On Squaring the Circle

The latest foreign trade figures show May to have been less than a wonderful month for the United States. But the international currency markets, after a hiccup, shrugged off this interruption of a mildly encouraging trend. Monthly movements are notoriously erratic, and markets do well to ignore them.

Nonetheless, markets are unlikely to favor the dollar for long unless Middle East disturbances force the price of oil up sharply — in which case all bets are off. The trade deficit that the United States is slowly reducing is still huge; the Reagan administration discounted for too long the warnings of respected observers that the economy was on a perilous path. Without a radical change in policies, the U.S. deficit is unlikely to shrink much this year or next, and by the end of 1989, with a red hole far too big for the United States to be able to balance its books.

It is equally unlikely, and undesirable in the long run, that West Germans and Japanese can be induced to cut their savings. Bonn and Tokyo will have to adjust accounts to rebalance their economies.

The symmetrical nature of the problem is underlined by the Bank for International Settlements, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the head of the World Bank; one of these is noted for extravagant recipes. Since all governments want to end the present imbalances, there should be room for a deal. Unfortunately, each government insists that only its neighbors should move — a short-sighted attempt to square the circle rather than close it.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## A Lasting 'North Effect'?

"Fifty percent against the Reagan administration's policy toward Nicaragua, and about 25 percent in favor — that has been roughly the public opinion scorecard for years. Now, after the emotional plea of Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, there has been an evening out. It is probably a blip. But what if the surge in support for the Nicaraguan rebels holds?"

The short answer is that sustained support would help President Reagan's policy in Congress and in Central America. But that is only a necessary and far from sufficient condition for his aim of toppling the Sandinista government. Indeed, the illusion that capturing Capitol Hill is tantamount to taking Nicaragua is perhaps the central fallacy in the case for the contras so glibly spun by Colonel North.

Despite his performance, a New York Times-CBS News Poll found 51 percent of respondents still opposing aid to the contras, and 35 percent approving, right after hearing Colonel North. His partisans prefer to cite other surveys that show Americans almost evenly split. "The polls now suggest that the American people are waking up to the threat of a communist power grab in their own neighborhood," the president said Friday. What polls cannot measure is the depth and stability of the new backing for the contras — especially when, as the Times survey found, only 32 percent even now were able correctly to locate Nicaragua as part of Central or Latin America.

Mr. Reagan's inability to arouse real backing over Nicaragua is among his most striking failures as Great Communicator. Majorities have consistently opposed aiding the contras, which explains and justifies the anxious ambivalence of Congress. "A large number of Americans see the Sandinistas as a very unfortunate govern-

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Secretary Baldridge

Malcolm Baldridge was one of those rare public people who have — and retain — a set of strong private values and interests while they are at the top of government, a man who had an individual identity that could not be swayed or otherwise affected by the glories of office. He died while pursuing one of his beloved avocations: rodeo riding. Another abiding interest was the protection of the besieged English language against the advancing hordes of the bureaucracy. It was Mr. Baldridge's brilliant idea, which he put into practice, to rig word processors at the Department of Commerce to prevent the continued use of "input," "effecuate" and all the rest of that well-known gobbledegook. What we are saying is that he was a very special guy.

As secretary of commerce, he served in a time when American industry and its place in the world were changing with great speed. An experienced corporate manager, he made himself a force for pragmatism in an administration in which the prevailing economic ideas were highly ideological.

He was one of the first people in the administration to recognize the dramatic rise of the dollar, from 1982 to 1983, as a threat to American business. He took vigorous issue with the inane view that the overvalued dollar was a kind of homage the world was paying to the United States.

As American exports strangled on the dollar's exchange rate, and imports soared, Mr. Baldridge tried to strike a balance between endangered American industries shrieking for protection and the doctrinaire

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

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## OPINION

### The U.S. Role in Seoul's Reversal: Congratulations Are Not in Order

By Selig S. Harrison

WASHINGTON — On July 9, just before the columnist Charles Krauthammer congratulated the Reagan administration for its role in the South Korean political crisis (IHT, July 15), demonstrators pulled down the American flag and burned it on the balcony of a leading Seoul hotel amid "wild applause" and "a roar of approval" among the hundreds of thousands of protesters, according to a report in The New York Times.

This deeply disturbing event took place because the United States has consistently supported successive South Korean military regimes for the past 26 years in their repression of a rising opposition movement. Yet Mr. Krauthammer cites South Korea, among other cases, to prove that the Reagan admin-

istration has not seen the situation as "volatile in any way." Yet respected analysts called it just that.

On Feb. 6, 1987, the assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, Gerson Sigran, signaled a possible shift in U.S. policy by calling for a "more open and legitimate political system." But Mr. Chun had insisted all along that he was moving toward a more open system. Mr. Sigran's cautious criticism, which was not followed up diplomatically, had little impact on Mr. Chun or the Korean public.

Mr. Shultz promptly backpedaled, in any case, when he revisited Seoul in March. Once again praising Mr. Chun for his decision to retire, he omitted any reference to the national debate raging in Seoul over the procedure for the succession.

A month after the Shultz visit, Mr. Chun, confident Washington would go along with him, made the April 13 declaration that triggered the crisis. The next president would be chosen under the same easy-to-manipulate electoral college system that he had used to ratify his military coup in 1980; negotiations on constitutional reform would be broken off, and no public discussion of reform would be permitted until after the Seoul Olympics next year.

Informed of the impending declaration in advance, the administration temporized. Mr. Roh, testifying before Congress, expressed "disappointment." As late as June 17, Mr. Shultz continued to side-step criticism of Mr. Chun, insisting the opposition had been unreasonable and shared the blame for the ending of constitutional dialogue.

Having helped to precipitate the explosion in the streets, the administration did intervene to block the use of the armed forces in suppressing demonstrations. Mr. Reagan's June 19 letter to Mr. Chun and the State Department's public appeal to military commanders June 22 surely played a major role in preventing the imposition of martial law.

On the issue of how far to go in making political concessions, however, it was the ruling party chairman, Roh Tae Woo, and other establishment moderates who recognized that halfway measures would not defuse the crisis.

Symbolic of the administration's pro-Chun posture was its decision to continue giving preferential trade and investment benefits to South Korea despite bipartisan 1984 legislation explicitly prohibiting such preferences for countries that prohibit free labor unions and violate human rights.



CHIN DOO HWAN — Drawing by David Salle, IHT

Senator Edward Kennedy's bill removing these preferences merely aimed to enforce existing legislation and was an appropriate response to the crisis. It could be attacked for illustrating "a mean-edged partisanship" only by one, like Mr. Krauthammer, who views South Korea through doctrinaire lenses.

It is important to assess the U.S. record in Korea dispassionately, because the road to democratic change is likely to be rocky. Mr. Roh has delivered on one key promise, the restoration of Kim Dae Jung's political rights. But he has not made good on his pledge to release political prisoners. The National Council of Churches in Korea said last week that 1,283 of 1,845 prisoners have yet to be freed, many of them leading activists who would play a major role in a free election campaign.

Mr. Roh has not made clear whether he is prepared for meaningful constitutional and electoral law reforms that would enable the opposition to compete fairly for power. He has not agreed to permit labor organizing. And he has shown no disposition to restrict the vast secret police apparatus built up during military rule or to modify the National Security Law, on which this apparatus operates. For the United States, the most serious political challenges in South Korea still lie ahead.

The writer is a senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and former Northeast Asia bureau chief for The Washington Post.

## Listening to Him Testify, the Colonel Frightened Me

By Michael Norman

NEW YORK — I once wore the same uniform as Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North and walked in the same bloody fields. Listening to him on television, I heard in his voice the echo of the past, and I looked at my two sons and was afraid.

Although combat always marks a man — "like the grooves of a phonograph record," wrote one British veteran of World War I — only some of the survivors are easy to read: Those who have seen too much combat and those who have not seen enough.

The former U.S. ambassador, Richard Walker, who shunned opposition contacts during his five years in Seoul, repeatedly attempted to whitewash President Chun's rigged electoral laws. Shortly before his departure, he said that National Assembly elections had been "generally free and fair."

Visiting Seoul in May 1986, Secretary of State George Shultz refused to meet with the opposition leaders Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam. Praising Mr. Chun's plans for a transfer of power under rules sure to leave the military in control, Mr. Shultz made a widely ridiculed observation that "the institutions of democracy are taking shape." He added

for Cuba, and that only three him self over the rail.

Colonel Whittlesey, commander of the so-called Lost Battalion, led a unit of 554 men into a trap. The unit fought valiantly and the colonel and the colonel won the Congressional Medal of Honor, but only 154 of his comrades walked away from that battle. No one knows why the commander later killed himself. Perhaps he had only one answer for the wanton slaughter that is war.

Men who have not seen enough combat, on the other hand, come home belligerent. They may have had several tours of battle and even been wounded — as was Colonel North, twice — but somehow the fighting did not sober them. Perhaps they still need to perform some great deed, still need to prove themselves. Or perhaps they had faltered in their first action and want another.

"I honestly believe that any soldier who has ever been seen enough combat on the front line, I would never see one again," the colonel said, then went on to detail how he not only organized an effort to wage another war but violated U.S. laws to fund it.

He called the men he served with in combat "some of the finest people in the world" and said some of them have written him with stories of their families and memories of "the horrors we lived through." And yet he still proclaimed himself "action-oriented," an officer who followed orders, "sainted" smartly and charged up the hill."

I sm not that kind of former marine. Combat made me a skeptic.

When the tin drum of authority now begins to beat, I join the ranks of those who guard against waste and demand an explanation.

Perhaps my pacifism is as predictable a response to slaughter and sacrifice as is Colonel North's resolve to finish a fight. Twenty years after World War I, at a reunion of the Lost Battalion, Colonel Whittlesey's former comrades were asked if they would ever fight again. Definitely not, one man said. "I'm the most ardent pacifist in America."

But I am still troubled by the echo of my past and the memory of the war. Corps green. Dark clouds have gathered over Central America and men like Oliver North have been busy seeding them for rain. I wonder if he would have been as quick to send the sons of his brother marines onto a bloody field south of here as he was those young Nicaraguans.

The writer, a former New York Times reporter, is writing a book about 12 comrades from Vietnam who served with him in Golf Company, 2d Battalion, 9th Marines in 1968.

## If Anything, North Deserves a Medal

LIVER North's ordeal makes us think about dishonesty in public affairs. Few would deny that it is sometimes necessary or desirable.

Good men do deceive in noble cause. Winston Churchill never told Parliament about Enigma — the decoding machine the Poles stole from the Germans — which gave the Allies access to German secrets during the war. He did not even tell President Franklin Roosevelt.

As D-Day approached, the Allies lied shamelessly to Hitler, persuading him that the landings would take place near Calais; not on the Normandy beaches. All they did was save thousands of Allied lives, and perhaps the invasion. As Churchill said, the truth was sometimes so important it had to be protected by a "bodyguard of lies." All public people deceive at one time or level or another, even congressmen.

Colonel North represents a constitutional problem, but he did not create it. When the tumult and the shooting die, we might properly warn but then hem him and give him the command he deserves.

— John Hutchinson, a professor of industrial relations at the University of California at Los Angeles, in The New York Times.

whether he eventually will face up to the fact that, in order to compete with the Europeans, the Americans, the Japanese and even the Chinese, he will have to change the system rather than just tinker with its parts.

Mr. Brezhnev had the quickest reaction time... Gorbachev is not quite as quick but just as smart as Khrushchev and much smoother. Brezhnev was as tough as any leader I have met, but Gorbachev is just as tough and far more subtle. Based on my conversation with him, I would rate Gorbachev on very high terms of intelligence.

"But even more impressive than his toughness and his intelligence [are] his leadership qualities. You cannot talk with him for 10 minutes without recognizing that he has political charisma. He is a born actor. He wants those who talk to him to be convinced of his sincerity and of his reasonableness and, invariably is able to make that impression."

"Does this mean that, as Margaret Thatcher put it, we can do business with him? The answer is yes, provided we understand what kind of business he is prepared to do with us. The fact that he is better educated, smoother, and appears more reasonable than his predecessors does not mean that he will be easier to deal with, but that he will be far more formidable."

"He is, for example, has the same goals of expanding the Soviet empire which Khrushchev had, but he will not make the mistake of being rash in attempting to achieve these goals. We must never forget that he is a dedicated Communist and a product of the Communist system."

"He will try to improve it, but he will not make fundamental changes as Deng appears to be making in China. The intriguing question is whether he eventually will face up to the fact that, in order to compete with the Europeans, the Americans, the Japanese and even the Chinese, he will have to change the system rather than just tinker with its parts.

The writer is a retired columnist for The New York Times, and author of *The International Herald Tribune* from his latest, "The World and Richard Nixon" (Prentice Hall Press, New York).

## IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1912: Rumors of War

CONSTANTINOPLE — Confusion reigns in Constantinople, and the wildest reports of impending civil war (on July 27) are current. For the time being the Italo-Turkish war has ceased to occupy the attention of the Government, which is concentrating its efforts on staving off the threatened conflict at home. Two army corps, stationed at Adrianople and Kirk Kisse, support the Young Turks, who have persuaded them that the Constitution is threatened. It is feared that they may march on Constantinople, owing to calls made on

the part of the British government.

Geoffrey Mander, Liberal champion, question-asker, asked

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain if, since the British government had

confessed failure on the Palestine job,

it would be reasonable to let another

country such as the United States have a try. To this, Colonel Sandeman Allen, Conservative, re

plied by asking whether a non-

League nation was suitable to accept

a League mandate. Mr. Chamberlain maintained a silence, confirming the impression that Britain intends to

hold on to its Palestine control

whether or not it succeeds in negotiating Palestine into three areas

— one Arab, one Jew and one British.

### 1937: Palestine Mandate

LONDON — The British government made clear (on July 27) that it has no intention of transferring its mandate for Palestine to the United States.

## OPINION

## It's Good to See America Practice What It Preaches

By A.M. Rosenthal

**N**EW YORK — The lives of millions of people in Asia, the Pacific and Latin America have been touched, deeply and for the better, by a turnaround in U.S. foreign policy.

"Foreign policy" is just shorthand for how a country sees the world and acts to achieve what it sees as its basic interests. So when there is a turn in the foreign policy of a major power it is obviously a matter of moment. But this change has gone relatively unnoticed in the United

## ON MY MIND

States, overshadowed by the Iran-contra trauma. Just the same, it is likely to be the material of history books when people are saying, "Admiral Who?" and "Colonel What's-His-Name?"

For almost four decades the United States could almost always be counted on to give its support to military dictatorships or right-wing civilian tyrannies.

Part of the reason was a fear of communism — often no paranoid mirage. But after time the United States ignored or shunned the democratic center. It did not so much underestimate communist strength as fail to minimize the desire of the people of a country to rule themselves in freedom.

And many American diplomats and military people found it easier to deal with generals who made themselves presidents than elected presidents who had to cope with pesky democratic procedures.

A tragedy of modern American history is that a country that believes so strongly in democracy became associated around the world with support of tyranny.

Just 18 months ago, on a trip to Asia, I visited three dictatorships — South Korea, the Philippines and Indonesia. The saddest part of the trip to me was that people I met took it for granted that my country would support the tyrants against those fighting for the political freedoms America was supposed to embody.

Time and again they had seen the government of the United States preach freedom and support tyrannies, and seen American citizens accept it.

There is a change. America no longer

## Others Will Be Emboldened

**J**UST AS the people of South Korea took heart from the triumph over tyranny in the Philippines, the establishment of democracy in South Korea will encourage and embolden men and women in other countries. The brave people of South Korea have achieved one of the most notable victories in the long history of man's struggle to be free.

— Representative Stephen J. Solaro, Democrat of New York, writing in the Los Angeles Times.

extends that automatic support. What is more, the expectation is growing abroad that the United States will probably use its influence against the tyrants in time of crisis, not for them.

In the Philippines, the United States finally got around to understanding that Ferdinand Marcos had to go. In South Korea, Washington told the generals who have ruled for a quarter of a century that we will not be at all happy if they use arms to put down the revolution for political freedom. Eighteen months ago in Seoul, I was astounded of U.S. policy toward South Korea; last week in Seoul I was encouraged by it.

In Panama, we are trying to say goodbye forever to a strange general we once hung with medals. In Haiti, and in a half-dozen countries in Latin America, we have removed our support from dictators or the coup-minded military. What happened? For one, the Philippine street revolution turned out to have wings, as did the American and French revolutions in their time.

Corazon Aquino helped it fly. If she had not been there to channel the desires and anger of the people into a democratic explosion, Mr. Marcos would have lingered on. The chances are that he would have been succeeded in his Manila palace not by a woman in a yellow dress but by a Communist guerrilla leader in jungle combat gear.

One day, Mrs. Aquino may have to fight the Communists, but she has bought time for herself and her people.

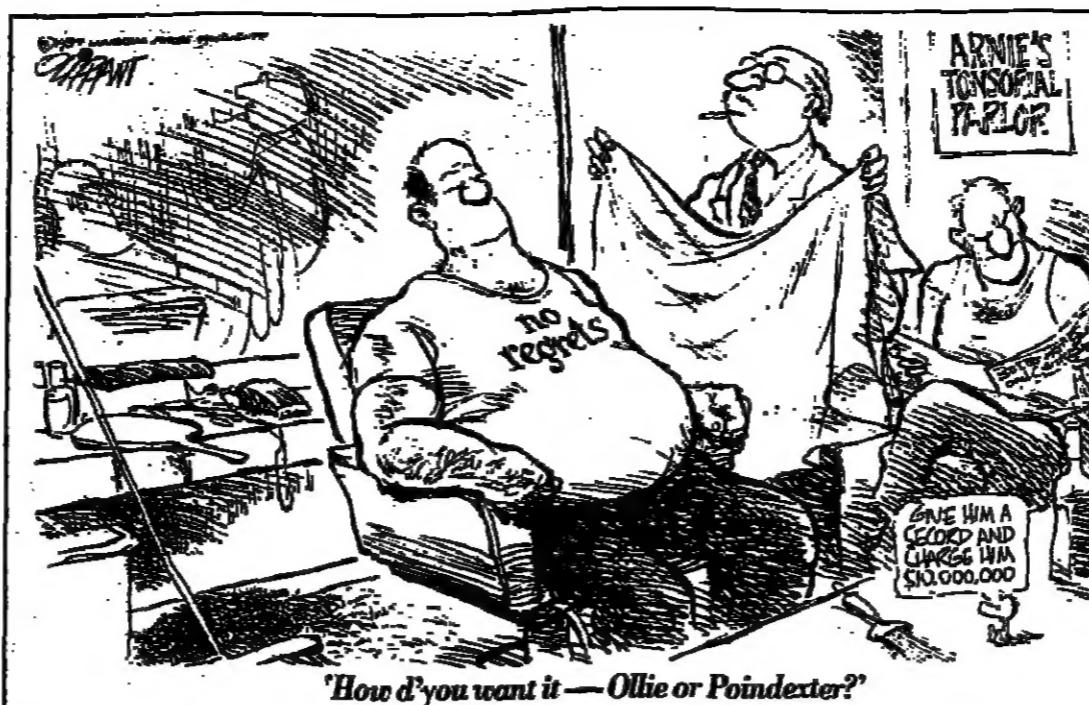
President Reagan at first would have preferred a Marcos victory. But something was happening in Washington as well as Manila. People stuck their necks out — State Department officials and military men like Admiral Who? and Admiral Crowe, the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff. They persuaded Mr. Reagan that the security of U.S. bases in the Philippines, and of the entire American political position in the islands, would be swallowed in chaos and perhaps communism if Mr. Marcos stayed.

The Philippine revolution flew to South Korea. It has flown to Panama. It will fly wider as the word sinks in that something is happening in Washington aside from televised hearings dealing with sleaze and arrogance.

Mr. Reagan and the U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz, would have been furiously and properly denounced if they had stuck with Mr. Marcos. Mr. Duvalier, the South Korean junta and that Panamanian general.

They did not, and that is part of history and the daily lives of millions of people from Washington and from Admiral Who and Colonel What's-His-Name. So a little applause will not hurt. It pays to praise people wise enough to come around to your own way of thinking.

The New York Times.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Concerns of a Big Investor

Regarding the report, "Hostile Mergers Are Out of Fashion," (Special Report: Mergers and Acquisitions, May 29) by Peter Field:

Why would anyone want to reduce communities and industries rather than make them productive and profitable? Somehow this myth has gotten into place and it is damaging to a very progressive movement in corporate America.

Playthings? Can I assure you that after spending several billion dollars, there is only one thing an investor has in mind and that is to make the assets of a company more dynamic than ever before.

T. BOONE PICKENS Jr.  
Amidio, Texas.

## The Larger Trade Problem

Regarding the opinion column "How to Fight for Open Markets Abroad," (July 16) by Richard A. Gephart:

After having acknowledged that 80 percent of the U.S. trade deficit is America's own fault and the remaining 20 percent attributable to unfair trade practices, Mr. Gephart then, as he did in writing the Gephart amendment to the House trade bill, focuses his attention on the smaller rather than on the larger problem.

He makes no reference to the submission by the European Commission of more than 30 unfair U.S. trade practices. Recently, the European Community decided not to go ahead with a tax on oils and fats, the prospect of which had alarmed the American Soybean Association, but this could reappear as retaliation. As a potential presidential nominee of the Democratic Party, Mr. Gephart should direct himself to the bigger problem: lack of competitiveness.

As long as the superpowers continue to undermine their own nuclear disarmament attempts in this way, they will never be able to persuade Pakistan, India, Israel

and others that nuclear weapons are not essential for their security, too.

D. LOWRY.  
Director, European Proliferation  
Information Center, London.

## An MBA in Brussels, Too

Regarding the report, "U.S. MBA Programs in Europe: Meeting a Need, but How Well?" (June 29) by Nina Martin:

While we were not included in the list, Boston University Brussels, an association of Boston University and the Free University of Brussels, has provided graduate programs in Brussels since 1972.

We offer two master of science degrees, one in international business administration and the other in computer information systems, on a full-time (one-year) and part-time (two-year) basis. A master of science in management program, with weekend courses, is offered for executives. About 200 students are enrolled.

S. HUMES.  
Director, Boston University,  
Brussels.

## Another One for the Men

Regarding "Women's Colleges Endure in U.S." (June 11) by Fred M. Hechinger:

Nicole Reindorf, the associate director of the Women's College Coalition, is quoted as saying that "only two all-male U.S. colleges survive: Morehouse College in Atlanta and Hampden-Sydney College in Virginia." Mrs. Reindorf did not do her homework. I attend Wabash College, an all-male liberal arts college in Crawfordsville, Indiana, which was founded in 1832.

Wabash always fights!

BOOTH S. JAMESON.  
Indianapolis.

## 10,000 Linguistic Vandals Having Awfully Good Fun

By George F. Will

**W**ASHINGTON — (Drum roll) cars tailgating at high speed on a foggy freeway. And modifiers multiply madly, as in a "garden redolent of burgeoning tropical paradise."

"The sun rose slowly like a fiery furball couched up uneasily onto a sky-blue carpet by a giant unseen cat."

It is heartening to see that standards are being maintained — standards

## MEANWHILE

of awfulness, that is. The coughing-ca sentence compares favorably to the following recent winner in the contest that challenges writers to compose the worst opening sentences for the worst novels never written:

"The camel died quite suddenly on the second day, and Selene fretted sulkingly, and, buffing her already impeccable nails — not for the first time since the journey began — pondered smidly if this would dissolve into a vignette of minor inconveniences like all the other holidays spent with Basil."

The contest is named after the writer who in 1830 published a novel that began, "It was a dark and stormy night..." Bulwer-Lytton's sentence churred on until it coagulated in a description of the wind "fiercely agitating

the scanty flame of the lamps."

The contest demands only one sentence, it is, be perfect for persons with short-winded muses." Obviously Mr. Rice is having fun, as are the authors of the 10,000 entries. But he has a serious point.

He believes that before you can write badly enough to win his contest, you must be a good writer. You must have a feel for how language misfires, how clumsy syntax can swallow thought. His contest is wordplay with a pedagogic purpose. If you can figure out what makes things (sentences, paintings, foreign policies) awful, perhaps you can reason back to rules of excellence.

"Clad in a light summer frock, the mauve print which James gave her when James was still interested in frocks and she in James. Vera sits brooding at the tea table and sips a cup of what she expects is execrable Irish Breakfast, wondering why it is that when one's lovers become one's friends the resulting social discomfiture is impossibly but inescapably less intriguing than the sequestered malaise which results from the reverse."

As my blushing pen reproduces that sentence, a congressman is asking Rear Admiral John Poindexter if a particular person has been asked to do something in connection with the Iran-contra debate. The congressman asks if the person had been "tasked with the effort." A Bulwer-Lytton dishonorable mention to the congressman who treats "task" as a verb.

Washington Post Writers Group.

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Netherlands Fl.	650	360	198	Fl. 1.21 Fl. 440
Norway* N.Kr.	1,800	990	540	N.Kr. 3.05 N.Kr. 1,110
Portugal Esc.	22,000	12,000	6,600	Esc. 64.56 Esc. 23,500
Spain* Pts.	29,000	16,000	8,800	Pts. 55.33 Pts. 20,140
Sweden* S.Kr.	1,800	900	540	S.Kr. 3.05 S.Kr. 1,110
Switzerland S.Fr.	510	380	154	S.Fr. 1.10 S.Fr. 400
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East \$	430	230	125	Varies by country
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia: \$	580	320	175	

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28-7-87

## Soviet Executes Ex-Nazi Deported by U.S. in '84

United Press International

MOSCOW — Fyodor Fedorenko, a former Nazi stripped of his U.S. citizenship and deported to the Soviet Union in 1984, has been executed for war crimes, Soviet officials said Monday.

Fedorenko was convicted of war crimes in June 1986 by a Crimean regional court in the Soviet Ukraine.

The official Tass press agency said Fedorenko, 78, a former resident of Waterbury, Connecticut, was executed by a firing squad. The date of the execution was not included in the Tass dispatch.

"The sentence which was passed in June 1986 by the Crimean Regional Court to the Nazi war criminal SS man Fyodor Fedorenko, who was deported to the U.S.S.R. from the U.S.A. in 1984, was carried out," Tass said.

## STRATEGY: Reagan Agenda

(Continued from Page 1)

some aides privately acknowledge that the administration has been largely unsuccessful in trying to influence the shape of such important legislation as the trade bill and catastrophe health insurance.

"We're in such a weakened position," a top official said, "that we have no real weapon left except a veto threat."

Mr. Baker, trying to maneuver between a resurgent Democratic Congress and intransigent administration conservatives, has proved a disappointment to some of his friends in Congress, who he was admired as a conciliatory Senate majority leader during Mr. Reagan's first term.

When Mr. Baker succeeded Donald T. Regan as chief of staff in March, it was believed that he would take the lead in forging a compromise to reduce the federal budget deficit and maintain a high level of military spending, at the cost of accepting some mild tax increases opposed by the president.

It has not worked out that way.

The Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, Tony Coelho of California, said he thinks that "Baker wants to deal but that the unengaged president does not."

Some Republicans give similar analyses. Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum of Kansas said Mr. Baker went into the White House "thinking he could be a conciliator, as he was as majority leader," but came to realize that the roles were very different. "It's very different," she said. "I think it's just Reagan being tough — Reagan being Reagan you know."

Mr. Baker's team, which includes Kenneth M. Duberstein as deputy chief of staff and Thomas C. Griscom, the communications director, has learned that Mr. Reagan seems to be less concerned with legislative results than in the past.

"He has less chance of success even if he plays his cards right," a White House official said. "so it's more difficult to argue that he can win if he goes one way and will lose if he does something else. If you're going to lose anyway, why not make the case you believe in?"

According to some sources, Mr. Baker does not have the close relationship with the president as his two predecessors, Mr. Reagan and Mr. Baker like each other, the sources say, but often are on different wavelengths.

A top White House official said there was a "basic misconception" when Mr. Baker replaced Mr. Reagan that he would "just take over and run things." The official said that it was evident from the first that Mr. Reagan was going to set the priorities.

Still, White House officials insist that Mr. Baker is a long way from giving up. They say that Mr. Baker and his aides have also won some fights, behind the scenes.

### Papandreou Visits Romania

Reuters

VIENNA — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece arrived in Bucharest on Monday at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania to discuss international and bilateral issues.

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A court in Simferopol, a Ukrainian town near Fedorenko's birthplace, convicted him of wartime atrocities while serving with Nazi forces at the Treblinka death camp in Poland and later at the Stutthof camp on what is now the Soviet Baltic coast. The verdict was handed down June 19, 1986.

Fedorenko also served in Nazi SS forces that occupied Warsaw, and was responsible for persecution of Jews in the ghetto there, according to the court's findings.

The last official mention of Fedorenko's case was on April 30 when Grennadi I. Gerasimov, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, said a final appeal still was pending before the Supreme Soviet, the country's parliament.

The failure of the appeal was not made public until Monday's dispatch about Fedorenko's execution.

Fedorenko entered the United States in 1949, claiming on his immigration form that he had been an inmate at Treblinka. He hid the fact that he had been a guard of a Nazi soldier.

In December 1984, a U.S. court stripped him of his citizenship, ending an eight-year court battle, and ordered him to leave the United States. His lawyers searched in vain for a third country to take him, and finally Fedorenko said he would return to the Ukraine voluntarily.

During his hearings in the Crimea, evidence showed Fedorenko shot prisoners who knelt at his feet and whipped inmates while herding them into gas chambers.

Fedorenko claimed that after being drafted into the Soviet Army he was captured by the Nazis and kept in prison of war camps during the remainder of the war.

In the past eight years Soviet courts have handed down at least 19 death sentences to former war criminals, but there had been no confirmation of any of the executions.

### WEATHER: Little Relief in Sight

(Continued from Page 1)

that exacerbated heart and breathing problems.

In Southern Italy, an estimated 50 people died as a result of the heat wave, which caused water rationing in some areas. Fires swept through forests and scrubland in Sicily and Corsica.

In France, fire fighters supported by aircraft managed to control a blaze that blackened 4,450 acres in 1,800 hectares) of wooded land in the southeastern coastal departments of Var and Bouches-du-Rhone.

While the southern part of Italy sweltered, much of the northern part of the country had heavy rain and hail, and temperatures near Venice were down to 18 degrees centigrade (64 F).

Because of major advances in computer capacity and sophisticated observational data from satellites, forecasts have gained in accuracy, although they are far from infallible.

Dr. J. Austin Woods, an Irish scientific officer at Reading, said six-day forecasts produced by the center are roughly as accurate as the two or three day forecasts that were available in 1970.

The center, which is funded by 17 European countries, does not make forecasts itself. Instead, it sends its data to contributing meteorological centers, which add in regional factors to produce a national report.

In Britain, where temperatures dropped to 11 degrees centigrade (52 F), the Meteorological Office in Brussels said Belgium experienced its cloudiest June in 100 years. Denmark also recorded the lowest number of hours of sunshine in June this century.

Nordic residents lined up outside travel agencies to buy tickets for Mediterranean destinations.

It rained much of the day in Paris. There were icy winds in Munich, a steady drizzle throughout most of the rest of West Germany and new snow in the Alps.

The flash floods in Seoul were South Korea's third weather disaster this month. At least 156 people were reported dead or missing after rain inundated the central part of the country last week. Two weeks ago, Typhoon Thelma swept across the southern coast, leaving 324 people dead or missing.

In Athens, the weather office said a 10-day heat wave was expected to last for at least another week. The government ordered a national state of emergency over the weekend after hospitals reported more than 600 people, mostly elderly, had died because of a combination of heat and atmospheric pollution



USHERING IN DEMOCRACY — President Corazon C. Aquino, right, addressed the new Philippine Congress on Monday. She criticized the international lending community for refusing to relax repayment terms for the country's debt and warned against threats to Philippine democracy, which was restored in full as Congress convened. Meanwhile, Communist rebels killed 18 soldiers and wounded six Monday near Lungsod.

### GULF: Captain, Another Officer of Stark to Leave Navy

(Continued from Page 1)

owned oil tanker company, Abdul Fattah Bader, had announced earlier that the damaged ship would take on a part-time assignment of crude oil in its undamaged tanks and make the return to the Gulf of Oman for offloading before heading to one of the large dry docks in Dubai for repairs.

The involvement of the U.S. Coast Guard, which had to approve safety equipment and operating procedures on the Kuwaiti tankers before they hoisted American flags last week, is a certain reminder to Kuwait that its reflagging plan carries with it the burden of living under U.S. shipping regulations.

In addition, U.S. Navy officials have ordered an urgent, but also extensive investigation of how to protect navy warships from underwater and floating mines, which they suspect Iranian Revolutionary Guards of placing in Gulf waters.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said in Washington on Sunday that the navy's anti-mine capabilities in the Gulf would be bolstered to protect future convoys from mines.

The crash study, according to Rear Admiral Harold J. Bensen, is to draw on mine experts from the Mine Warfare Command in the United States, an 18-man "mine countermeasures team" currently in Kuwait, the U.S. central command, or rapid deployment force, based in Tampa, Florida, and the Middle East task force under Admiral Bernsen.

"We're putting all those things together and they'll make some recommendations to Washington," Admiral Bensen said over the weekend.

Mr. Weinberger said there were anti-mine capabilities available in the Gulf that would not make it necessary for the navy to send its three active duty minesweepers from U.S. ports.

"There are lots of things that you sweep mines with," he said. "There is a capability, if you have a small 'minefield' of simply using explosive demolition people and mine hunting personnel using very simple equipment to go and counter-mine, that is blow up a few mines."

"It's not very sophisticated," Admiral Bensen continued. "It's a little bit hairy, but it can be done."

He also said the navy might deploy some of its Sea Stallion anti-mine helicopters to the Gulf. But navy sources said Sea Stallions work slowly to clear mines and might not provide a solution to the navy's most disturbing mine threat.

Mr. Weinberger said there were anti-mine capabilities available in the Gulf that would not make it necessary for the navy to send its three active duty minesweepers from U.S. ports.

The Defense Ministry had said Sunday that it was readying the aircraft carrier *Clemenceau*, two frigates and a supply ship "in view of escalating international tension, particularly in the Middle East and Africa."

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Bohan, Scherrer: Short and Pretty for Evening



Marc Bohan's mink-trimmed black dress for Dior.

*International Herald Tribune*  
PARIS — With the performance of Christian Lacroix on Sunday, a fashion page was turned and his was a hard act to follow. But with help from Jean-Louis Scherrer and Marc Bohan, of Dior, who both had pretty collections, Monday was business as usual. But theirs were customer-oriented collections. Lacroix's was packed with news and was highly directional.

By now, the verdict is in. Minis are here to stay and short evening wear is what's happening. All curves are outlined over miles of legs in sheer black hose. At Pierre

## HERE DORSÉY

Cardin, a bride was adorable in a white iridescent mini with white taffeta cape attached to the shoulders. Fabrics are on the opulent side, with lots of black velvet trimmed with mink or sable. For evening, stiff satin and rustling taffetas and failles are redefining a new and more sculptured silhouette. There is a lot of color around, with purple a strong leader. Unlike many Paris winter collections, this is more a summer season.

Cardin's collection which opened the Monday shows, was a killer. Hundreds of models went by on the stage of his theater — a trying experience. It is hard to understand why he insists on showing daytime clothes. When they are not *déjà vu*, they do not come close to good ready-to-wear. Fortunately, things picked up with evening wear, courtesy of his lifelong collaborator and friend, André Oliver, who has been designing this department with great success for years.

The daytime outfits were mostly Cardin revisited with the only memorable shape a cute, stretch mini that he showed in black with 10-inch-wide elasticized belt. Car-

## Bridging the Category Gap

By Michael Gross  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Only in fashion could better be worse.

Confused? That's all right; lots of other people are confused by the categories, like "designer" and "better," that retailers use to sell women's clothes in the United States.

"We segment our store to make it easier for the customer to shop," said Burton Tansky, president of Saks Fifth Avenue. "You try to put like businesses adjacent to each other."

These categories are most apparent in department stores. The lines blur in specialty stores and often disappear in small boutiques.

Once, U.S. stores divided most women's clothes into "mimi" (now sometimes called "misses") and "junior" categories. Full-cut mimi styles were for mature women. Junior styles were for small-bodied young women.

In the 1970s, a new category, "contemporary," came into being. "It was for the junior growing up who didn't feel comfortable in either junior clothes or her mother's clothes," explained Kalman Rutenberg, senior vice president for fashion direction at Bloomingdale's.

Stores now use more specific categories, each of which can include casual, career and evening clothes, divided into "traditional" or "updated" subcategories. These are the categories a shopper needs to know.

**COUTURE:** A term often used incorrectly to refer to the highest-priced designer ready-to-wear lines. Strictly speaking, couture clothes are made-to-measure fashions purchased directly from a handful of designers who fit them personally.

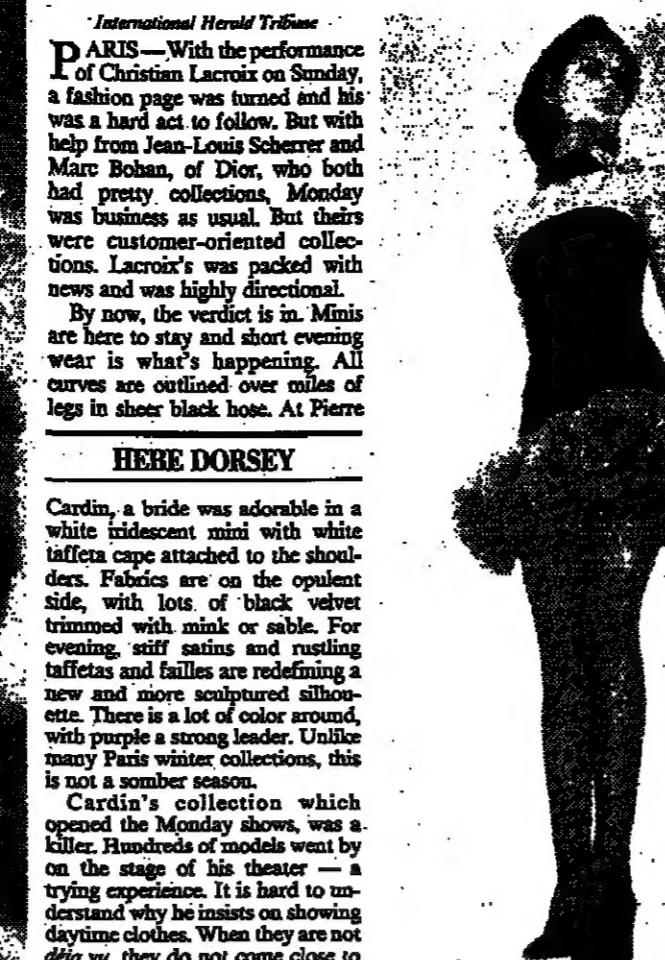
**DESIGNER:** Top-of-the-line mass-manufactured clothes from well-known designers who are highly respected for their creativity. Though clothes by Bill Blass, Geoffrey Beene and James Galanos, for example, are sometimes referred to as "American couture," and clothes by high-priced young designers are sometimes called "new couture," they are all designer ready-to-wear.

**BRIDGE:** When are designers not designers? When they fit into this growing new category, which was invented to bridge the gap between designer labels and cheaper mass-manufactured brands. Though bridge labels often carry a designer's name, these designers are considered to be of lesser stature.

Ellen Tracy, Adrienne Vittadini, Andrea Jovine, Basco, Joan Vass, Nancy Heller and Tahari are well-known bridge labels. Many designers also have bridge divisions, among them Anne Klein IL, Perry Ellis Portfolio and Calvin Klein Classics.

**CONTEMPORARY:** "It's fast-breaking fashion," said Rutenberg. Contemporary can mean fashionable sportswear from such labels as Agnes B., Guess!, Basco or Willi-wear. But at higher prices, what are known as advanced contemporary subcategories can also include the labels of young designers like Rita Ozbek, Marc Jacobs, Norbury & Osuna and David Cameron.

**BETTER:** Less individualistic career clothes from labels such as Liz Claiborne, Evan-Picone and Jones New York. "Updated" better



Pierre Cardin's ruffled minidress.

A Viennese influence marked Scherrer's collection. On the runway on her father's arm — a beautiful, blonde bride.

Cardin's customers, a group of unusually elegant women, including mini, stood out. Claude Pompidou, loved the evening wear. Short looked best but there was something for everybody, including a long black suit edged with fake diamonds.

Organza petticoats, including a



Jean-Marc Labeyrie

on the runway on her father's arm — a beautiful, blonde bride.

Scherrer had a much better collection than usual — short and snappy and lighthearted. The music, Viennese waltzes, was a far cry from his usual morose tunes. With Scherrer, every woman is going to

turn into another Empress Sissi as the collection revolved around dreams of the Austro-Hungarian empire at the turn of the century. Charming folklore was back in — from fringed loden capes to elaborately embroidered evening gowns in colorful velvets and black broiderie that graced the court of the Viennese emperors. White, fur-trimmed skating dresses, hunting costumes and androgynous suits borrowed from what men used to wear in Viennese cafés were in the same vein.

Bohan managed to deliver his best collection in years — a treat after many sluggish seasons.

This collection was young, short and full of exciting colors and details. The beginning was the dullest part — with suits of mink-trimmed flannel. But after this stern opening, it was uphill all the way.

Short, full and flaring coats were worn over short dresses and came in happy colors — red, purple, green and a brilliant yellow. One of the best looking suits had a long, slightly masculine and dapper jacket over a mini. The ambiguous masculine dress, black with a starched white masculine collar, is another Bohan specialty and went down well with his customers.

But mostly this designer had the best selection of little black evening dresses — a Paris perennial — in match such a brilliant house —

**paco rabanne**  
Haute Couture Winter 87/88

Ecole des Beaux Arts  
By invitation only

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the more pleasurable its  
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Even though Singapore Changi Airport offers you some of the fastest and most convenient connections in Asia, we know any transit stop costs you time. We therefore go out of our way to make your stay here as pleasurable and as useful as possible. By offering you the choice of over 40 shops to buy a wide range of items — from souvenirs to jewellery, from cameras to candies at bargain prices. Or 9 restaurants serving delicacies to please every palate. Or a business centre, a nursery, and day rooms (6-hour rates). Of course we also balance the pressures

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Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore

**SINGAPORE CHANGI AIRPORT**  
THE AIR TRAVELLER'S HAVEN

**Louis Féraud**  
PARIS



INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

In Vienna, Eager Investors Coming Out of the Woods

By FERDINAND PROTZMAN  
*International Herald Tribune*

**V**IENNA — In July and August, the Viennese traditionally desert the city en masse, retreating to summer homes in the Vienna Woods or escaping to Austria's lakes and mountains to beat the heat and the throngs of tourists. But in the midst of the dog days here, the Vienna Stock Exchange is experiencing a surprising, foreign-powered boom that many market experts believe could last through the year.

The rise began in early July after a strong buy recommendation for Austrian stocks from the British brokerage Grieveson, Grant & Co. Trading volume has climbed to one daily record after another, extending the trading session several times and sending prices soaring. The boom has even forced some brokers to delay their sacrosanct vacations.

"The initial spark came from British institutional investors, then spread to the Dutch and West Germans," said Joachim Kühnert, an economist at Creditanstalt Bankenamt AG, Austria's largest bank. "Now the Austrian investors are climbing aboard, both institutions and small private investors. We've had to install seven new telephone lines to handle all the business."

French, Belgian and American investors have also helped fuel the explosion, which ended a prolonged period of market lethargy. Vienna topped the world's stock exchanges in 1985 with a 130 percent rise, mainly on foreign buying, but the market stagnated in 1986. Then prices fell 18 percent in the first half of 1987 from the year-earlier period, according to exchange officials.

That decline leveled off in June, as stocks drew support from the dollar's relative stability and the enduring boom on the New York Stock Exchange, said Gerhard Grund, the head of the securities department at Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG.

Share prices have risen 20 percent since the start of July and climbed at an even faster pace in the past week. By Monday, the Creditanstalt Index had risen 17.4 percent, to 218.1, since July 1.

**V**OLUME HAS also soared. The latest daily volume record of 283 million Austrian schillings (\$22 million) was set last Wednesday, breaking the mark of 212.6 million schillings set July 17. The session, which normally ends at 1:00 P.M., was extended 45 minutes Wednesday to cope with the flood of orders.

"It's astonishing when you consider that daily volume averaged about 12.5 million schillings in June, and was as low as 2 million schillings on some days in the winter," said Mr. Grund.

Why the sudden interest in what remains one of Austria's secondary markets? Sir Handi, the head of Citibank (Austria) AG, said several fundamental economic factors "make investment in Austria well-considered," including social and currency stability and the government's moves to liberalize the markets.

Gross national product is expected to grow only 1 percent this year, after 1.7 percent in 1986, but analysts said the private industrial and service sectors offer attractive opportunities.

"The situation of the country's economy as a whole is better than the negative publicity we've enjoyed recently," said Mr. Kühnert, referring to the woes of Austria's state-owned heavy industries, which continue to chalk up massive losses.

Perfusor AG, a construction company, was a nearly unanimous pick by analysts. Despite fierce international competition, its 1986 profit rose to 76.5 million schillings from 44.3 million in 1985, and further improvement is expected this year. Shares rose to 760 schillings Monday from 693 schillings July 3.

The chemical concern Lenzing AG and paper-producer Leykam AG are also favorites, along with banks, where analysts said Creditanstalt tops the list. The brewery sector is also popular.

But Mr. Handi of Citibank cited the need for caution. "The relative thinness of the market and liquidity must be kept in mind," he said. "If you purchase a half-million dollars of some Austrian stocks, you can move the market 5 percent. To an unwary investor, that can look like there is broad support when there really is not."

Currency Rates

Cross Rates		July 27		Cross Rates		July 27	
U.S.	£	DM	FF	Yen	DM	£	Yen
2,0845	1.227	112.645	33,845	100	5,625	1.025	1,025
Brisbane (a)	1.2264	61,270	22,840	100	4,220	1.025	1,025
Frankfurt	1.2255	2,262	—	—	—	—	—
London (a)	1.2255	2,262	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	1.2257	21.25	1.859	24,635	1,225	1.025	1,025
New York (c)	1.2258	1.2258	21.25	1.2258	1.2258	1.2258	1.2258
Paris	1.2258	1.2258	21.25	1.2258	1.2258	1.2258	1.2258
Tokyo	1.2258	20.87	1.778	20.87	1.2258	1.025	1,025
Zurich	1.2258	1.2258	21.25	1.2258	1.2258	1.2258	1.2258
ECB	1.2258	1.2258	21.25	1.2258	1.2258	1.2258	1.2258
U.S.	1.2259	1.2259	21.25	1.2259	1.2259	1.2259	1.2259

Changes in London and Zurich reflect other European centers. New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial firms. (b) U.S. dollars needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (\*) Units of 100 (a) Units of 1,000 (c) Units of 10,000. N.G. not quoted. N.A. not available. (c) To buy one pound: \$101.59.

Spending In U.S. Up 0.7% Outpaces Rise In June Income

*The Associated Press*

WASHINGTON — U.S. consumer spending jumped 0.7 percent in June, the largest spending gain since April, although Americans' personal incomes rose only 0.4 percent, the Commerce Department said Monday.

The spending increase followed a 0.1 percent decline in May and a 0.8 percent climb in April, while the income rise followed revised 0.5 percent increases in those months.

The income revisions, from rises of 0.2 percent in May and 0.4 percent in April, were made in conjunction with the department's annual recalculation of gross national product figures.

Personal consumption spending, which includes virtually everything except interest payments on debt, increased at an annual rate of \$20.4 billion in June following a decline of \$3.8 billion in May.

Purchases of durable goods, items expected to last three or more years, increased \$9.8 billion in June, reversing a \$7.8 billion May decline in May. The swings were attributed to auto purchases.

Purchases of nondurable goods fell at an annual rate of \$2.9 billion, the second monthly decrease, while service purchases were rising at an annual rate of \$13.6 billion from \$5.9 billion last year.

The June and May increases in personal incomes were affected by large increases in retroactive payments for Social Security benefits which inflated the May advance, and in government subsidy payments to farmers in both months.

Americans' disposable, or after-tax, income edged down 0.1 percent in June after rising a record 3.6 percent in May. The May increase, however, was merely a return to more normal levels after large tax payments in April.

Meanwhile, sales of existing single-family homes, hurt by a jump in mortgage rates this spring, fell 6.1 percent in June, the biggest decline since a 14.3 percent drop in January, the National Association of Realtors said.



United Press International  
The fuel-efficient Tropicale cruise ship helped make Carnival the industry leader.

Top U.S. Cruise Line Floats Shares

But Some Analysts See Snags in Carnival's Offering

By Kurt Eichenwald  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — At a dinner for cruise line executives nine years ago, Ted Arison, then the president of Carnival Cruise Lines Inc., made an announcement that would help turn the industry around: He was going to build a ship.

"It certainly surprised me," one official who attended the dinner said. "People were predicting we had seen the construction of our last cruise ship. It was hard for anyone to believe that you could build a ship that was cost effective."

But build Mr. Arison did, and that ship, the fuel-efficient Tropicale, helped to catapult Carnival from a second-tier line to the industry giant, with seven ships serving the Caribbean and coastal resorts of Mexico, another ship under construction and 1986 revenue of \$420.8 million.

"Carnival — and 'The Love Boat' — have made our industry,'" said Donald L. Caldera, chairman of Bermuda Star Line Inc.

Meanwhile, sales of existing single-family homes, hurt by a jump in mortgage rates this spring, fell 6.1 percent in June, the biggest decline since a 14.3 percent drop in January, the National Association of Realtors said.

Now the family-run Carnival

has taken perhaps its biggest step by selling an interest in its business to the public. After 13 years of operation, the company has offered 18 percent of its shares, to help finance its expansion.

Carnival's offering was priced

vice president of American Securities Corp. in New York.

"One day does not a bull or bear make. I wouldn't read too much into" Friday's activity, he said.

Carnival has succeeded in large part by focusing on people who have never taken a cruise. Offering short cruises of seven days or less, at a daily rate of \$200 or less, the company has attracted passengers who showed little interest in the luxury segment of the market, where cruises last 10 to 14 days at a daily cost of \$250 or more.

To reach the mass market, something not yet accomplished on a similar scale by other lines, Carnival has used national television advertisements featuring songs about its "Fun Ships."

Analysts said that the first day disclosed little about the stock's long-term outlook.

The trading activity is in line with what we have seen with many new issues where the size of the offering was quite large," said David S. Leibowitz, senior vice president of American Securities Corp. in New York.

See CARNIVAL, Page 11

West German Trade Surplus Grew in First Half

Reuters

It is hard to see the trade surplus also narrowed in June, to a provisional 4.6 billion DM from a revised 7.8 billion DM in May.

The office had posted a provisional May current account surplus of 7.5 billion DM.

That represented a widening of 9.5 percent from 50.7 billion DM in the year-earlier period.

Economists said 1987's full-year trade surplus would probably match last year's record level.

In June, however, the provisional surplus narrowed to 8.3 billion DM from 10.6 billion DM in May and 9.9 billion DM in June 1986.

The statistics office said the surplus on current account, a broader trade measure that includes ser-

vices such as banking and insurance, also narrowed in June, to a provisional 4.6 billion DM in May.

The government has argued that, although imports are falling in value, West Germany purchases of foreign goods are rising in volume terms.

Imports fell a nominal 6.3 percent to 201.1 billion DM in the six months to June.

But as import prices fell on average by around 10 percent in this period, imports rose by just under 4 percent in real terms, while exports

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## Elsevier Increases Bid for Kluwer

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — Elsevier NV, the Dutch publisher, said Monday that it was raising its contested bid for Kluwer NV by 46.2 guilders to the equivalent of 444 guilders a share. The new bid values the rival publisher at 1.11 billion guilders (about \$532 million).

Elsevier, the country's second-largest publisher, embarked on a hostile bid for Kluwer last month.

It is competing for the publishing company against a third publisher, Wolters Samsom Groep NV. Wolters has launched a merger bid with which Kluwer has agreed.

As another line of defense, Kluwer has ensured voting rights in the company through a preference

share issue. It said last week it was confident the Wolters Samsom bid would succeed.

Last week, Elsevier said it had bought 30 percent of Kluwer's outstanding ordinary stock on the open market.

At the same time, Wolters said it held 5 percent of Kluwer and could not afford to buy more on the open market.

Wolters' offer values Kluwer at 433 guilders a share, 11 guilders below the new Elsevier offer.

The stakes are high in the takeover battle. If Elsevier wins, it will edge out NVN NV as the largest Dutch publisher. If Kluwer and Wolters Samsom merge, they will

push Elsevier down into third place.

Kluwer has called the hostile bid a "surprising way of behaving in the Netherlands" and stated upon it as an example of why the two companies are incompatible.

Unfriendly takeover bids are very unusual in the Netherlands.

Elsevier said that it was now offering five share certificates and 175 guilders in cash for each of Kluwer's 2.43 million ordinary shares, against six certificates and 75 guilders in the previous offer.

It said the offer was valid until next Monday.

All three companies' shares were suspended on the Amsterdam bourse in early trading Monday, with Elsevier last trading at 53.80 guilders, down 0.50 from Friday.

Wolters was trading at 125 guilders, down 0.50, while Kluwer was trading at 414 guilders, up 2 from Friday.

Wolters, whose offer for Kluwer is valid until Thursday, said it was studying Elsevier's new bid.

## Reuters Pretax Profit Jumped 42.6% to £81 Million in Half

The Associated Press

LONDON — Reuters Holdings PLC, the news agency and financial information services company, said Monday its pretax profit was £81.6 million (\$130.6 million) for the first half of 1987, up 42.6 percent over the like period last year.

Revenue, at £400.4 million, was 49.3 percent higher, up from £268.2 million.

The results were better than expected. Analysts had predicted first-half pretax profit of between £70 million and £74 million.

The company said it enjoyed stronger demand in all its major markets.

Net profit spurred 44 percent to £51 million, or 12.2 pence a share, from £35.4 million, or 8.6 pence a share, in the year-earlier period.

Earnings for the company's American depositary shares rose to \$1.18 a share from 83 cents.

Glen Renfrew, managing direc-

tor and chief executive of Reuters, said, "We do not expect results for the year as a whole to match the large percentage gains of the first half, largely because performance in the second half of 1986 was particularly strong."

However, new orders are buoyant and, subject to currency and other uncertainties, we do expect continued good progress in line with Reuters high growth targets.

The financial controller, Chris Thomas, said revenue growth in Europe was particularly strong, rising from £141.6 million in the first half of 1986 to £226.4 million.

Reuters earned 56 percent of its revenue providing information about money, including foreign exchange and international and domestic deposit rates.

The remainder of the revenue came from client systems, securities, commodities and media services.

In parallel with its bid for Hogg Robinson, TSB had agreed with

## Company Results

Revenue and profit of losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

(Other Earnings on Page 10)

**Canada**

Conoco Packers

Year 1987 1986

Revenue £99.20 129.7

Profits £1.11 1.23

Per Share 6.54 6.53

£1.11 million, or 6.54 pence.

**Japan**

Kawasaki Steel Group

Year 1987 1986

Revenue £117.70 129.7

Net Profit £5.20 5.18

Per Share 5.20 5.18

£5.20 million, or 5.18 pence.

**United States**

Airbus Air Group

Year 1987 1986

Revenue £62.50 56.71

Net Profit £2.50 2.51

Per Share 4.00 4.00

£2.50 million, or 4.00 pence.

Computer Computer

Year 1987 1986

Revenue £62.50 56.71

Net Profit £2.50 2.51

Per Share 4.00 4.00

£2.50 million, or 4.00 pence.

Crane

Year 1987 1986

Revenue £25.70 21.80

Net Profit £1.00 0.90

Per Share 1.20 1.20

£1.00 million, or 1.20 pence.

Commins Engine

Year 1987 1986

Revenue £60.70 54.00

Net Profit £2.00 1.90

Per Share 3.33 3.33

£2.00 million, or 3.33 pence.

Penzance

Year 1987 1986

Revenue £10.00 8.00

Net Profit £0.50 0.50

Per Share 1.00 1.00

£0.50 million, or 1.00 pence.

Floating-Rate Notes

July 27

Dollars

Corporate Note Bid Asked

U.S. Bonds

Alcatel Finance JN

Alcatel Corp

Allied Corp

Alstom Finance JN



## Dollar Up Slightly in Quiet Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — The dollar closed slightly higher Monday against most major foreign currencies in relatively quiet trading.

In New York, the dollar closed at 1,8560 Deutsche marks, up from 1,8515 on Friday, and at 150.65 Japanese yen, up from 149.50. It also closed at 1,5390 Swiss francs, up from 1,5335, and at 6,1750 French francs, up from 6,1610.

The dollar was also stronger against the British pound, which closed at \$1.5985, against \$1.6065 on Friday.

"Europe sold the dollar down a bit" in early trading "and New York took it back up," said Henry Wieland of NatWest U.S.A. "The market is in a state of confusion. It is not following any trend."

Mr. Wieland said the dollar was helped a little by a Commerce Department report showing personal spending rose 0.7 percent in June, slightly higher than most market expectations. At the same time, personal income rose 0.4 percent.

"Those numbers were pretty good," Mr. Wieland said. "In these slow markets, traders are looking for something to go on. Numbers

### London Dollar Rates

Closing

Deutsche mark

1,8560

1,8515

Swiss franc

6,1750

French franc

6,1610

Source: Reuters

1,8545 DM, up slightly from 1,8540 on Friday. It also closed at 150.35 yen, up from 149.85; at 1,5377 Swiss francs, up from 1,5360; and at 6,1700 French francs, up from 6,1675.

It was also higher against the pound, which closed at 1,5985, against \$1,6045 on Friday.

Initially the market pushed the dollar lower to 1,8485 DM and 149.25 yen, but the market changed tack and instead tested the dollar's upper limits.

Meanwhile, the pound closed at 72.5, unchanged on its trade-weighted index from Friday, though it had traded as much as two basis points higher.

Dealers said the pound was suffering indirectly from last week's disappointing British trade data, which caused the gilts market to slump on Monday.

The easier tone of oil prices also contributed to depress the pound.

Earlier in London, the dollar spent most of the day within a narrow range, and is generally expected to do so at least until Thursday, when the U.S. leading indicators will be released.

Forecasts for the U.S. leading indicators range from a rise of 0.2 percent to a rise of 0.3 percent, with a majority around 0.5 percent.

However, dealers do not expect these figures to have a huge impact unless they differ widely from the forecast.

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1,8545 DM, up slightly from 1,8540 on Friday. It also closed at 150.35 yen, up from 149.85; at 1,5377 Swiss francs, up from 1,5360; and at 6,1700 French francs, up from 6,1675.

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Initially the market pushed the dollar lower to 1,8485 DM and 149.25 yen, but the market changed tack and instead tested the dollar's upper limits.

Meanwhile, the pound closed at 72.5, unchanged on its trade-weighted index from Friday, though it had traded as much as two basis points higher.

Dealers said the pound was suffering indirectly from last week's disappointing British trade data, which caused the gilts market to slump on Monday.

The easier tone of oil prices also contributed to depress the pound.

Earlier in Europe, the dollar moved lower. It was fixed in Frankfurt at 1,8505 DM, down from 1,8548 Friday.

It closed in Zurich at 1,5345 Swiss francs, down from 1,5360 on Friday.

(UPI, Reuters)

that are not necessarily so important, suddenly become important."

He said market was holding to a "short-term" bearishness, "especially waiting for something to move it." The economic numbers are not breaking it out of the narrow range."

Earlier in London, the dollar spent most of the day within a narrow range, and is generally expected to do so at least until Thursday, when the U.S. leading indicators will be released.

Forecasts for the U.S. leading indicators range from a rise of 0.2 percent to a rise of 0.3 percent, with a majority around 0.5 percent.

However, dealers do not expect these figures to have a huge impact unless they differ widely from the forecast.

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(UPI, Reuters)

## In Japan, Dealers Growing Bearish on Dollar in Short Term

Reuters

**TOKYO** — Short-term sentiment for the dollar is increasingly bearish, and while the currency is unlikely to fall sharply ahead of the U.S. Treasury's quarterly refunding in August, its outlook in the longer term is mixed, according to a survey of Tokyo foreign exchange dealers.

"Operators are reluctant to push the dollar down actively just now, mainly due to the possibility that U.S. authorities will make comments to try to halt its decline, so as to attract Japanese investors to treasures," said a dealer at a Japanese bank.

Continuing concern over tension in the Gulf is also limiting active dollar sales, some dealers said.

The dollar is likely to be confined to a range

between 148 and 151 yen until the refunding, they added.

Operators began pushing the dollar lower after meeting technical selling above 153 yen, which generated the belief that this level was a near-term ceiling.

The dollar eased, moving down through the psychological barrier of 150 yen overseas last Friday.

The U.S. currency finished at 149.50 yen in Tokyo on Monday against a close of 149.45/55 in New York and 150.70 in Tokyo on Friday.

Operations failed to push the dollar up despite a 2.6 percent rise in second quarter U.S. gross national product in data released on Friday, compared with a market expectation of 2 percent. "This showed that many were willing to sell," said Haruyuki Tanaka, chief of Dai-ichi

Kangyo Bank Ltd.'s funds and foreign exchange department.

Takashi Kanagami, a manager at Mitsubishi Trust and Banking's international money market division, said some operators had begun to sell dollars on speculation that Japanese buying at the refunding will be light due to concern about currency risks and uncertainty over U.S. interest rates.

Mr. Tanaka said the rise in Japan's long-term prime rate announced on Friday is also likely to make local investors more reluctant to buy U.S. Treasury securities than at previous refundings, because it helped narrow the differential between U.S. and Japanese interest rates.

However, a dealer at a U.S. bank said that despite speculation to the contrary, no drastic fall in Japanese purchases of U.S. Treasury securities is likely.

In taking their first step towards becoming true multinationals, with factories all over the world, Japanese corporations are doing almost exactly what U.S. corporations did in the 1950s and 1960s, said David Yoffie, a professor at the Harvard Business School.

Fears of protectionism initially caused Japanese companies to establish manufacturing plants outside of Japan, but the rising yen has served as an additional incentive.

Since the mid-1970s the Japanese have raised their direct investment abroad exponentially.

For the first half of the year, we estimate the lower value of the dollar compared with 1986 rates has improved 1987 revenues by \$1.52 billion, and net earnings by \$210 million," said John H. Mikalec, an IBM spokesman.

Last week Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co. reported a 21 percent rise in second-quarter net income to \$240 million, or \$1.05 a share, from \$198 million.

"Of that earnings increase, we estimate that about \$23 million, or 10 cents a share," was attributable to the decline in the dollar, said Roger Roberts, a vice president in

Extrapolating from IBM's figures, the drop in the dollar from the second quarter of last year to this year raised revenue by \$840 million and profit by \$115 million.

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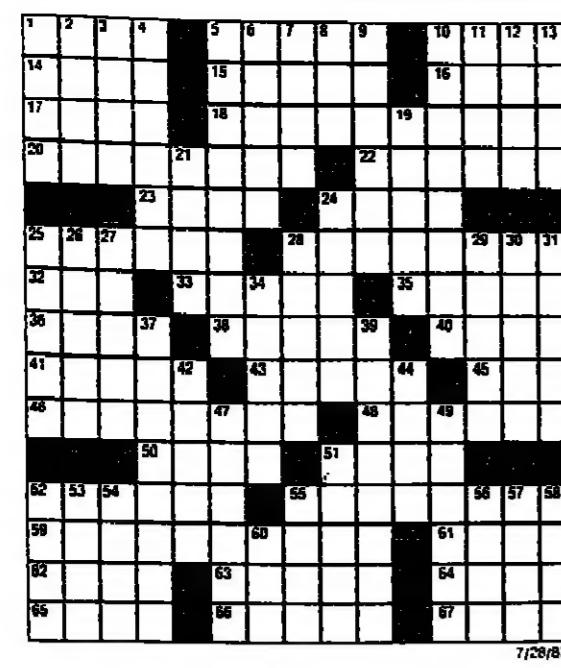
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**ACROSS**  
 1 Plant disease  
 5 Armbrust  
 10 Bat a gnat  
 14 Trademark  
 15 Red Sox  
 right fielder  
 16 Prong  
 17 "Family Ties"  
 son  
 18 Puppet  
 20 Shopkeeper  
 22 Defeated  
 23 "— She  
 Sweet?" 1927  
 song  
 24 Old  
 MacDonald's  
 place  
 25 Was clement  
 28 Felt  
 amazement  
 32 Criticize  
 33 Room's  
 adornment  
 scheme  
 35 Author Jong  
 36 "— Death."  
 Grieg passage  
 38 Street show  
 40 Card game for  
 three  
 41 Disgrace  
 43 Bellini opera:  
 1831  
 45 Homophone  
 for air  
 46 Annual event  
 in Boston  
 48 Flora

**DOWN**  
 1 Close with a  
 bang  
 2 Cabbagelike  
 plant  
 3 Antiquing  
 device  
 4 A freight train  
 5 Court officer,  
 at times  
 6 — garde  
 7 Scoot  
 8 Zoology suffix  
 9 Certain  
 barometric  
 line  
 10 Liners  
 11 E. German  
 champion  
 figure skater  
 12 Help to create  
 a pot

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DENNIS THE MENACE



**JUMBLE**  
 THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME  
 by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**RABEG**

**TIMAY**

**LOYMED**

**GERUDD**

Answer here: TO

(Answers tomorrow)  
 Yesterday's Jumble: DAILY APART PILLAR INDCT

Answer: Sometimes people who don't fit by principle  
 and up with plenty of the PRINCIPAL

WEATHER

**EUROPE** HIGH LOW **ASIA** HIGH LOW

Amsterdam 31 88 50 45 Berlin 14 84 50 45

Athens 29 95 25 77 Hong Kong 14 84 50 45

Barcelona 29 95 25 77 New Delhi 14 84 50 45

Brussels 29 95 25 77 Seoul 14 84 50 45

Bucharest 12 76 11 50 Singapore 14 84 50 45

Budapest 12 76 11 50 Tokyo 14 84 50 45

Copenhagen 12 76 11 50

Dublin 12 76 11 50

Edinburgh 12 76 11 50

Florence 12 76 11 50

Grenoble 12 76 11 50

Geneva 12 76 11 50

Helsinki 12 76 11 50

Istanbul 12 76 11 50

London 12 76 11 50

Moscow 12 76 11 50

Milan 12 76 11 50

Munich 12 76 11 50

Nice 12 76 11 50

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Paris 12 76 11 50

Prague 12 76 11 50

Reykjavik 12 76 11 50

Rome 12 76 11 50

Stockholm 12 76 11 50

Strasbourg 12 76 11 50

Venice 12 76 11 50

Vienna 12 76 11 50

Warsaw 12 76 11 50

Zurich 12 76 11 50

**MIDDLE EAST**

Ankara 12 91 12 55

Beruit 12 91 12 55

Cairo 12 91 12 55

Damascus 12 91 12 55

Istanbul 12 91 12 55

Jerusalem 12 91 12 55

Tel Aviv 12 91 12 55

**OCÉANIA**

Auckland 15 87 10 50

Wellington 15 87 10 50

Sydney 15 87 10 50

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Clouds: 40°-50°; Tr-10°-20°; O-25°-30°; P-20°-25°; R-15°-20°; S-10°-15°; W-5°-10°; N-5°-10°.

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